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Social Security in Review

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE and for earnings under Federal work programs in the continental United States continued to decline in February; the \$90.7 million expended during the month was 5 percent less than in January and 42 percent below the total expended a year ago. All programs except the NYA student work program registered declines in amount of payments and in the number of persons who received payments. Expenditures for the special types of public assistance, 41 percent of the total in February 1942, were 73 percent of all expenditures this February.

Since the middle of 1942, the total number of recipients under the three special types of public assistance has declined as opportunities for employment have become increasingly favorable. There have been increases, however, in the amounts of individual payments as the cost of living has risen. Payments under the old-age assistance program declined slightly in both number and total amount from the preceding month, but payments were 7.5 percent above the amount expended in February 1942 and the average payment increased \$2.06 or 10 percent over the year; 12 States reported increases of more than \$3 this February. Aggregate payments for aid to dependent children registered a 10-percent decline from a year ago; however, the average payment per family increased \$2.52 or 7.4 percent above that in February 1942; 13 States reported increases of \$6 or more and the States of Connecticut and Washington, increases of nearly \$16. For aid to the blind, 29 States reported a corresponding increase of more than \$1 in average payments. Both the number of general assistance cases and total amount of payments continued to decline in February, while cases were 47 percent and payments 46 percent less than a year ago. As the WPA neared the final stage of liquidation, the number of persons employed dropped 34 percent from the preceding month and was less than one-fourth the number employed a year ago.

TOTAL PAYMENTS for unemployment benefits dropped 11 percent in February, continuing the downward trend which began in July 1942 and was interrupted only in January. The amount this February was 73 percent below that a year ago, and disbursements for January and February together were 44 percent below the amount paid in 1942 in January alone. All but 4 States reported decreases in initial claims filed during February, and in 12 States the declines amounted to 50 percent or more. Although some of this sharp drop is due to the fewer days for filing in February, it almost certainly indicates further decreases in benefit payments in March. The number of weeks of unemployment compensated in February was 13 percent below the January number and 75 percent less than that in February 1942. The estimated number of individuals receiving at least one benefit check during the month constituted only a fourth of the number a year earlier.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE benefits in force at the end of February—\$13.2 million—and the 724,000 beneficiaries for whom payments were in force each represented an increase of 39 percent from February 1942. Of the total number of benefits in force, 86 percent were in current-payment status and 10.8 percent were suspended. The proportion of benefits in suspension has shown a steady increase since February 1942, when they were 6.4 percent of the total. At the end of February 1943, primary benefits made up 56 percent of all benefits in suspension; wife's benefits, 12 percent; child's benefits, 15 percent; and widow's current benefits, 16 percent. The numbers of widow's and of parent's benefits in suspension are negligible. Suspension of primary benefits, wife's benefits, and widow's current benefits results almost entirely from employment. At the end of 1942, for example, 98 percent of the primary and 94 percent of the widow's current benefits in suspension were surpended because of

the employment of the beneficiary, and 97 percent of the wife's benefits because the husband had returned to covered employment.

Increased demand for manpower in war industries brought the number of employee accounts established in 1942 to 7.6 million, almost a million more than for any previous year since the initial registration period in 1936-37. Women comprised 54 percent of the total number of applicants for account numbers, exceeding for the first time in any year the number of men who applied.

In the country as a whole, the number of women applicants increased 37 percent from 1941, while the number of male applicants declined 4 percent. The greater part of the increase among women consisted of those aged 20 and over. The number of men in that age group, which included almost half of all male applicants for account numbers in 1938, dropped to one-fifth in 1942. The increase in the number of persons aged 60 and over who are entering or hope to enter covered employment is shown by the 55-percent rise in the number of applicants in this age group—more than three-fourths of whom were men. The total number of Negro applicants increased 15 percent, with a decline of 10 percent in the number of male applicants and an increase of 61 percent in the number of women.

TWO COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS for social security in Canada were submitted to a special committee of the House of Commons on March 16 by Ian A. Mackenzie, Pensions Minister. The first was a draft measure to provide compulsory Nation-wide health insurance; the other, a report on a comprehensive system of social security to assure a minimum standard income to every family.

The proposal for health insurance includes medical and dental services, hospitalization, and drugs, financed from employer and employee contributions and public funds. Accompanying the health insurance bill was a plan for a general health program. It is proposed that the Dominion Government would assist a Province in providing both health insurance and public health services on condition that both measures are adopted and put into effect by the Province.

In addition to these grants, it is proposed that the Dominion Government would make grants directly to Provinces for certain preventive health services, including free treatment and care for persons suffering from tuberculosis and mental

disease; prevention and control of venereal disease; professional training in public health for doctors, nurses, engineers, and sanitary inspectors; public health research and investigation; and development of the physical fitness of youth.

In addition to the health insurance proposal, which will require legislative action by both the Dominion and Provincial parliaments, the Government has proposed a physical fitness program, to be implemented immediately. Its object is to promote the physical fitness of the whole population through the extension of physical education in schools, universities, and other institutions, including industrial establishments.

The recommendation for a minimum maintenance income for all members of the population was contained in a *Report on Social Security for Canada: The Requirements for Post-War Planning*, prepared by Leonard C. Marsh, research adviser to the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. The report is submitted as a basis for study and as a possible guide to the national goal of freedom from want, not as a complete and detailed program. It estimates that an all-inclusive social security plan would cost about \$1 billion a year, and that effectual operation after the war would add another billion for work programs in the first post-war year.

Briefly, the report recommends the establishment of a basic minimum standard of income on which all social insurance benefits would be based—possibly \$30 a month for a single person and \$45 for a married couple; adjustment of the present noncontributory old-age pensions to this standard and lowering the pension age from 70 to 64 for men and 60 for women; establishment of new compulsory contributory old-age pensions and a national system of compulsory contributory health insurance; children's allowances, possibly averaging \$8-9 a month, for all children up to and including age 16; an increase in the amount of unemployment benefits for persons with dependents; establishment of pensions for disabled persons and widows, on the scale of old-age pensions; and payment of funeral benefits.

In submitting the Marsh report, the Pensions Minister indicated that the proposal would provide further direction and aid to studies of the whole field of social security; he suggested, however, that the most practicable method of getting immediate action would be to fill the gaps in existing legislation, the biggest of which was in the field of health.

Gainfully Employed Women in Chicago

ERNA MAGNUS*

THE STUDY of gainfully occupied women in Chicago, the findings of which are presented in this article, was concerned with the work histories of white workers in the same geographical area, with different types of employment and working under different standards and legal regulations of employment. By studying the working lives of women in employment covered by the Social Security Act as well as women in two major types of noncovered occupations—domestic service and self-employment—it was possible to compare the pattern of employment and unemployment for different occupations. Such a comparison, generally difficult to obtain when material is available only from different areas or for different periods of time, seemed of interest, although the objectives of the study differed for the various groups.

Of the 1,235 women in occupations other than domestic service and self-employment, more than nine-tenths were in employment covered by the act. The objective in studying their work histories was to permit comparison of problems concerning the insurability of women in general. The study of domestic workers was initiated to supplement information gathered in studies of Negro domestic workers in Baltimore,¹ made in 1941, and in Philadelphia in 1940, concerning problems which might arise if coverage were extended to that occupational group. The self-employed women were studied to obtain evidence on the special problems inherent in coverage of this group of workers.

The evidence obtained from the Philadelphia and Baltimore studies indicated that the problems inherent in extension of coverage, at least to domestic workers, were to a considerable degree the problems of women workers in general. Evidence from the Chicago study supported this assumption. In the following discussion, an attempt is made to stress both similarities and differences in the employment experience and coverage problems for both occupational groups surveyed, those covered and those not covered.

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¹ Magnus, Erna, "Negro Domestic Workers in Private Homes in Baltimore," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (October 1941), pp. 10-16.

The Sample

The survey was planned to include a controlled sample of 1,000 domestic workers, 1,000 women who were or had been self-employed, and 1,000 women in various other occupations. The schedules finally obtained totaled 3,033 and represented 906 domestic workers, 892 self-employed women, and 1,235 women in other occupations, of whom 1,106 were in employment covered by the act.

The sample was limited to white women, since it was initiated to supplement information on Negro women from studies conducted in other cities. The only qualifying requirement for inclusion in the study was that the woman was employed or had been employed at some time between January 1, 1937, when benefit rights began to accrue under the old-age and survivors insurance program, and the date of the interview. Women who had withdrawn from the labor market at the time they were interviewed but who met the qualifying requirement were included, since their work histories gave additional data on the movement to and from the labor market.

The study was conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance during the period November 1941–March 1942. The interviewers were preponderantly students from five different colleges and universities working under the National Youth Administration program for a limited number of hours per week only. More than 60 student interviewers, working 8–12 hours per week, obtained more than two-thirds of all schedules.

The interviewers visited every dwelling in 61 census tracts, selected from a total of 935 census tracts on the basis of number of inhabitants, number of gainfully occupied women per 1,000 population, number of domestic workers per 100 gainfully occupied women, and average rental value per dwelling unit. They interviewed every self-employed woman thus visited and every second woman who was or had been employed in domestic service. In 1 out of every 27 dwellings visited, any woman who was or had been employed in occupations other than domestic service or self-employment was interviewed.

The same schedule, with appropriate modifications for self-employed women, was used for all three groups of workers. The schedule included data on:

- (a) personal characteristics of the worker, such as age and marital status;
- (b) earnings and days of employment in the 2 weeks preceding the interview;
- (c) the work history for the period July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941, in detail;
- (d) the work history for the period January 1937-June 1941, in less detail; and
- (e) the distribution of the period since leaving school, by types of employment before, during, and after marriage.

Eighty-nine percent (804) of the domestic workers in the sample were either employed or unemployed but seeking work at the time of the interview (table 1), as compared with 80 percent (982) of the women in occupations other than domestic service and self-employment (referred to hereafter as "other" occupations). The corresponding proportion for the self-employed group was 93 percent (827); but many women in this group were only marginally self-employed. The study covered the woman who rented a room to help meet her rent and the woman who took in sewing for some hours per week, as well as the storekeeper and the roominghouse keeper, who might herself employ several workers.

Table 1.—Distribution of three groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago, by age group, marital status, and employment status at time of interview in the period November 1941-March 1942

Occupational ¹ and age group	Total	Marital status				Employment status		
		Single	Married	Widowed	Separated or divorced	Employed ²	Unemployed, seeking work	Unemployed, not seeking work
Domestic workers								
Total.....	906	466	216	137	87	754	50	102
Percent of total.....	100.0	51.4	23.8	15.1	9.7	83.2	5.5	11.3
Under 20.....	42	36	6			32	3	7
20.....	23	20	3			20		3
21-24.....	86	62	19		5	68	4	14
25-29.....	84	59	20		5	65	4	15
30-34.....	94	59	25	2	8	81	1	12
35-39.....	98	43	37	11	7	78	7	13
40-44.....	88	29	29	13	17	73	9	6
45-54.....	200	88	50	39	23	173	10	17
55-59.....	91	30	19	26	16	79	7	5
60-64.....	61	21	6	29	5	53	8	3
65 and over.....	38	19	2	16	1	31		7
Unknown.....	1			1		1		
Self-employed women								
Total.....	892	123	490	203	76	796	31	65
Percent of total.....	100.0	13.8	54.9	22.8	8.5	89.2	3.5	7.3
Under 20.....	1	1						1
20.....	2	1	1			2		
21-24.....	24	10	14			18	2	4
25-29.....	52	5	44		3	36	2	14
30-34.....	71	14	50	2	5	58	4	9
35-39.....	96	17	61	7	11	87	3	6
40-44.....	110	17	66	14	13	103	3	4
45-54.....	246	22	147	51	26	217	12	17
55-59.....	104	10	45	41	8	98	1	5
60-64.....	83	10	38	31	4	82		1
65 and over.....	101	15	23	57	6	93	4	4
Unknown.....	2	1	1			2		
Women in "other" occupations								
Total.....	1,235	489	508	62	86	899	83	233
Percent of total.....	100.0	39.6	41.4	5.0	7.0	72.8	6.7	20.5
Under 20.....	104	89	14		1	94	5	5
20.....	58	39	19			48	2	8
21-24.....	229	136	87		6	159	20	50
25-29.....	235	96	126	1	12	147	15	73
30-34.....	184	49	123	1	11	119	15	60
35-39.....	143	31	92	1	19	108	7	28
40-44.....	96	19	55	6	17	76	4	16
45-54.....	127	21	68	28	10	100	13	14
55-59.....	34	5	8	14	7	30	1	3
60-64.....	16	2	5	8		13	1	2
65 and over.....	7	1		4	2	3		4
Unknown.....	2	1	1			2		

¹ A woman was classified according to the occupation in which she worked customarily and had spent the major part of her working life.

² Self-employed women who were self-employed at interview are included in this column.

Among the 754 domestic workers who held jobs at the time of interview, 565 had full-time jobs, 107 were employed as regular day workers, 15 as part-time workers, 7 as temporary day workers, and 47 held jobs in work outside of domestic service. A job in domestic service was considered to be full time if the work required 7 or more hours a day and 35 or more hours a week. Industrial and commercial jobs were considered full time if they amounted to not less than 6 hours a day and not less than 30 hours a week. The difference in the definitions seems justified in view of the variations in employment practice between domestic service and other occupations. As in former studies, women who were paid by the day and worked one or more days per week for one or more employers were considered day workers.

Forty-five percent of the self-employed women followed an occupation that did not require a full working day or a full working week. The decision whether employment for this group was part time or full time was based on the nature of the activity yielding income rather than the number of hours involved. For example, women who took in less than four roomers or boarders were considered employed part time.

The occupation in which the woman worked customarily and had spent the major part of her working life was considered her usual or basic occupation. Of the women in "other" occupations, whose usual occupation was considered to be in covered employment, 129 reported occupations in noncovered employment.

In contrast to the findings of the Baltimore survey, a preponderance of the workers in domestic service had full-time resident jobs; only 39 of the 565 full-time workers did not live in their employers' homes. More than two-fifths of the women in "other" occupations were clerical workers of various types, the largest single occupational group; almost one-fourth of the women were in manufacturing industries. Among the self-employed, the largest single group—259 persons—were rooming-house keepers. More than half of this group, which included women who rented a room or two, were working part time; 133 women were agents and brokers in insurance, real estate, and the like, almost three-fourths of them on a part-time basis.

The 804 domestic workers in the sample who were employed or seeking work represented 3.2 percent of all white domestic workers in the labor

force in Chicago as of March 1940, while the sample of 982 women in the labor force in "other" occupations did not amount to as much as 0.5 percent of all female white workers in the labor force. No comparable data for the self-employed were available from the 1940 census, because women engaged in marginal self-employment were enumerated as housewives.

The age distribution for the women in the sample agreed closely with that for all women in the city of Chicago as of March 1940. As a group, the women in "other" occupations were younger than the domestic workers, partly because the latter group included more foreign-born women, whose median age was higher. The median age for women in "other" occupations, of whom less than 14 percent were foreign-born, was 29.8 years. For all domestic workers the median age was 41.4 years; for foreign-born domestic workers, 41 percent of the domestic sample, the median age was 48.7 years; for native-born domestic workers, 33.8 years.

The samples also differed with respect to the marital status of the workers. Among domestic workers, 51 percent were single, 24 percent married, and 25 percent either widowed, separated, or divorced. Forty-eight percent of the women in "other" occupations were married, 40 percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed, separated, or divorced. The difference in the distribution by marital status gave evidence that older unattached women frequently enter domestic work in private homes after their marital ties are broken.

With respect to both age and marital status, the group of self-employed women differed considerably from the other two groups; with respect to nativity it was closer to the domestic workers. More than half—55 percent—were married, and 14 percent were single. The median age was high, as would be expected in a group of persons working on their own account. It amounted to 48.6 years for all women, 45.8 years for native-born women, and 52.1 years for the foreign-born, who comprised 39 percent of the group.

The Earnings Pattern

Data on earnings from domestic service as well as total earnings from any kind of employment during the period July 1, 1940–June 30, 1941, and, finally, on earnings from covered employment of

women who had been so employed between 1937 and 1941 were noteworthy in three respects. First: for women in the domestic sample, earnings were sufficiently high to permit them to acquire benefit rights under old-age and survivors insurance. Although, on the average, cash earnings were lower than the cash earnings reported for the total group of women in "other" occupations, they were comparable to the earnings from work in manufacturing industries as well as to those in the covered service industries, especially if it is borne in mind that they were, in general, supplemented by payments in kind. According to estimates made by almost 600 women, payments in kind represented an addition of from 33 to more than 100 percent of the cash remuneration.

Second: during the 12-month period, the domestic workers did not supplement their earnings in a significant number of cases by earnings from covered employment. To an even less extent did the women in "other" occupations supplement their covered earnings by work in noncovered employment. Data for a single year, however, do not fully disclose the effect of the movement to and from covered employment.

Third: low annual earnings, especially in the case of married women, were due more frequently to the fact that the working schedule during the 1940-41 period was not well filled than to low wage rates. Partial employment was also found among older widows in domestic service and young girls, recent entrants to the labor market, in both the domestic service and the "other" occupations.

Weekly cash earnings of domestic workers in the week preceding the interview ranged from less than \$2 to \$25 or over. The median earnings amounted to \$14.70 for women holding full-time jobs and \$7.32 for regular day workers. The largest concentration of cases was found in the earnings intervals \$9-15 for full-time workers and \$6-9 for regular day workers. Earnings of women in the same section of the city varied much less widely than earnings of women in the sample as a whole, a fact which substantiated other evidence in the sample of the relationship between the standard of the household and the earnings level of the domestic worker.

Cash earnings of domestic workers during the month of June 1941 (table 2) showed only slight differences from average earnings during the winter

Table 2.—Distribution of two groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago, by character of employment and amount of monthly cash earnings, June 1941¹

Occupational group ² and character of employment	Total	Cash earnings in June 1941					
		\$1.00-16.50	\$17.00-49.99	\$50.00-74.99	\$75.00-99.99	\$100.00-124.99	\$125.00 and over
Domestic workers							
Total.....	724	62	296	200	144	19	3
Employed in domestic service:							
Full-time.....	526	18	201	155	133	16	3
Part-time ³	140	39	85	11	5		
Employed outside domestic service.....	58	5	10	34	6	3	
Women in "other" occupations							
Total.....	863	9	84	267	227	131	145
Employed:							
Full-time.....	809	5	51	254	225	131	145
Part-time.....	54	4	33	13	2		

¹ This table does not include 176 domestic workers and 354 women in "other" occupations who did not receive any cash earnings in June 1941, nor does it include 6 domestic workers and 18 women in "other" occupations whose earnings were unknown. Data for self-employed women are not included in this table because this group was largely engaged in business in June and only gross receipts from business were available by months.

² See table 1, footnote 1.

³ Includes 111 women who held jobs as regular day workers, 16 women who held part-time jobs, and 13 temporary day workers. See text for definition of full and part-time jobs.

of 1941-42. Median earnings of women with earnings in June amounted to \$50.61; they were higher—\$59.28—for full-time workers and lower for regular day workers, half of whom earned less than \$26.30.

Median earnings of women in "other" occupations for the 2-week period preceding the interview² were \$38.78; clerical workers had a median of \$42.35; workers in covered service occupations had a lower median, half of them earning less than \$30.47. Median earnings in June of \$85.69 for full-time workers and \$82.81 for the entire group of women with any employment during that month did not differ significantly from the earnings prior to the interview.

The fact that, with few exceptions, domestic workers also received payment in kind should be borne in mind in considering the differences in the amount of cash earnings of domestic workers and women in "other" occupations. Estimates of the cash value of such remuneration were made by 594 women, more than four-fifths of the 707 who had household jobs at the time of the interview. The estimates ranged from less than \$1 per day

² Data on earnings by occupation were not available for a 1-week period for this sample group.

for regular day workers to as much as \$17.50 per week for full-time workers living in their employers' homes. For almost two-fifths of all women, the value ranged from \$6 to \$10 a week. Almost half the full-time workers considered their room and board to be worth \$6-10; about two-fifths estimated it to be worth \$10-15.

There was, however, reason to believe that women whose cash earnings exceeded the average earnings of the group attached less importance to payments in kind than did the lower-paid workers. For women who earned \$15 or more per week, the average estimated value of payments in kind was \$9.34, as compared with \$8.76 for women who earned \$18 or more. The fact that the women interviewed generally recognized payments in kind as part of their earnings strengthens the conclusion drawn from former studies that this form of payment cannot be disregarded in evaluating earnings in relation to contributions and benefits, if coverage is extended to this group of workers. Furthermore, it seemed noteworthy that the estimates were obviously made independently of cash earnings.

Data were not obtained on weekly earnings of self-employed women.

Annual Cash Earnings

For the period July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941, annual cash earnings from domestic employment ranged from less than \$50 to \$1,000 or more. They were less than \$200 for 21 percent of the 780 women who had been employed in domestic service at all during the year and less than \$100 for 7.4 percent. Median earnings from domestic service amounted to \$414.54 for the whole group and to \$484.84 for the 780 women who had actually been employed in domestic service during the year. Annual earnings from all sources were somewhat higher than earnings from domestic employment alone, with a median of \$459.89 for the entire group and \$502.75 for women who had been employed during the 12-month period. Seventeen percent earned less than \$200, and 6.1 percent less than \$100.

Women in "other" occupations had higher annual earnings than domestic workers, partly because the cash evaluation of remuneration in kind was not included in earnings data for the latter and partly because part-time employment occurred less frequently among women in "other"

Table 3.—Median earnings of specified groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago, by occupation, 1940-41

Occupational group	Median total earnings ¹	Median earnings in covered employment	
		Total group ¹	Selected group ²
Total.....	\$702.08	\$601.67	\$761.10
Clerical.....	841.94	844.74	944.74
Sales.....	625.00	617.39	695.66
Manufacturing.....	604.16	601.41	661.96
Professional work.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Service work.....	422.72	409.00	545.46
All noncovered occupations.....	1,172.40	(4)	175.00

¹ Includes women who reported no earnings in 1940-41.

² Excludes all women who reported no earnings in 1940-41.

³ Median not computed for less than 25 cases.

⁴ The large proportion of this group without earnings in covered employment invalidated the computation of a median.

occupations. Consequently, only 9.2 percent had earned less than \$200 and 4.9 percent less than \$100 during the year. As far as earnings from covered employment were concerned, 5.6 percent had earned less than \$200 and 2.2 percent less than \$100. Median earnings from covered employment amounted to \$608.33 for the entire group and to \$761.11 for women who had received any earnings from covered employment. Median annual earnings from all sources were \$702.08 for the entire group and \$790.36 for those who had received any earnings during the year.

That total earnings of women in covered employment were supplemented to only a relatively small extent by earnings from noncovered employment during the 12-month period was suggested by data on quarters with total earnings of \$50 or more and quarters of coverage. During the year, 845 persons had total earnings of \$50 or more in 2 or more quarters as compared with 827 persons who had covered earnings of \$50 or more in 2 or more quarters. Median total earnings and median covered earnings for various occupational groups are shown in table 3.

Considering the large proportion of self-employed women who were working less than full time, it was not surprising to find that their median earnings during the year were smaller than for either of the other two groups of the sample. Median earnings from all sources amounted to \$463.01, and median earnings from self-employment, to \$441.43. More than 40 percent of the 698 women with known earnings in self-employment earned less than \$200 during

the year, and nearly 30 percent less than \$100, in their business enterprises.

In all three groups, earnings of married women were considerably below the averages for the entire group and for single women. This was especially true for women in noncovered employment, because such married women more frequently worked part time throughout the year or intermittently during the year. Married domestic workers were primarily day workers; self-employed married women were primarily in marginal self-employ-

Table 4.—Distribution of three groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago by type of dependents, extent of support, and marital status at time of interview in the period November 1941–March 1942

Occupational group, ¹ type of dependents, and extent of support	Total	Marital status			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Separated or divorced
Domestic workers					
Total.....	906	466	216	137	87
No dependents, total.....	679	356	156	108	59
Dependents, total.....	227	110	60	29	28
Type of dependents:					
Children only.....	75	3	28	23	21
Husband only.....	20		20		
Parents only.....	31	27	4		
Others only.....	83	72	2	5	4
Combinations.....	18	8	6	1	3
Extent of support:					
Fully supported by worker.....	54	12	11	14	17
Partially supported by worker.....	171	98	48	15	10
Combinations.....	2		1		1
Self-employed women					
Total.....	892	123	490	203	76
No dependents, total.....	575	86	285	154	50
Dependents, total.....	317	37	205	49	26
Type of dependents:					
Children only.....	158		112	27	19
Husband only.....	51		50		1
Parents only.....	34	13	15	5	1
Others only.....	51	21	13	15	2
Combinations.....	23	3	15	2	3
Extent of support:					
Fully supported by worker.....	86	13	30	30	13
Partially supported by worker.....	223	23	172	18	10
Combinations.....	8	1	3	1	3
Women in "other" occupations					
Total.....	1,235	489	598	62	86
No dependents, total.....	771	295	402	38	36
Dependents, total.....	464	194	196	24	50
Type of dependents:					
Children only.....	132		88	11	33
Husband only.....	23		23		
Parents only.....	56	32	14	3	7
Others only.....	195	154	27	7	7
Combinations.....	58	8	44	3	3
Extent of support:					
Fully supported by worker.....	105	32	33	13	27
Partially supported by worker.....	347	159	157	10	21
Combinations.....	12	3	6	1	2

¹ See table 1, footnote 1.

² Includes 1 person whose marital status was unknown.

³ Includes 1 person whose type of dependents was unknown.

ment. Median earnings of married women in the domestic sample who had been employed at all were \$202.32; for single women they were \$593.39. Almost 40 percent of the married women in domestic employment had earned less than \$200, and 15 percent earned less than \$100, as compared with 11 and 4 percent, respectively, for the single women.

For women in "other" occupations, median earnings were \$687.50 for married women and \$900 for single women. This difference might have been still larger but for the fact that the sample included a considerable group of single women who entered employment for the first time during the year. The extent to which married women worked only part of the year was suggested by the fact that 29 percent had earned less than \$400 and 40 percent, less than \$600. Nine-tenths of the women who earned less than \$400 and almost four-fifths of those who had earned less than \$600 had been employed for less than 210 full or equivalent working days during the 12-month period.

Among the self-employed, median earnings were \$400 for married women and \$600 for single women.

Family Responsibilities

As in former studies, the need for old-age and survivors insurance protection was suggested by the evidence on family responsibilities. Earnings of many of the women were used to support other family members and, especially in the case of widowed, separated, or divorced mothers, to support children.

On the other hand, older unattached women reported few dependents. During periods of inability to work, these women—275 out of 336 single, widowed, or divorced women 45 years or over in the domestic sample—could not look to husbands or other family members for support nor would they have the protection available to members of a family under the insurance system.

One-fourth of the women in the domestic sample, almost two-fifths of the women in "other" occupations, and more than one-third of the self-employed women reported dependents (table 4). In every instance, the proportion was much smaller than that of the Negro women in the Baltimore sample, almost half of whom had dependents. In Chicago, women in "other" occupations and

domestic workers less frequently reported the support of children than of other family members, such as parents or brothers and sisters. In this respect, also, the data differed significantly from the Baltimore study and—as far as married women were concerned—seemed to substantiate evidence from other sources that white married women, in general, stay out of the labor market as long as they have children of school age.³ Owing to the nature of their employment, the self-employed group differed from the other two groups in this respect; 52 percent of the women supported children under age 18 and 19 percent reported the husband as a dependent.

One-third of the women with dependents in the domestic sample and almost three-tenths of the women in "other" occupations supported only children. The great majority of the women supplemented the family budget; only 23–27 percent of the women in the three groups who reported dependents had the entire support of their families. For widowed, separated, and divorced women the extent of responsibility was much higher; among the three groups, 54–57 percent had the entire support of their dependents, mostly children.

Movement from and to Basic Employment

The term "basic employment" was used to denote covered employment for workers whose usual occupation subsequent to 1937 was in covered employment, domestic service for workers whose usual occupation was in domestic service, self-employment for workers whose usual occupation was in self-employment, and other noncovered employment for workers in all other noncovered employment.

Among unattached older women of foreign descent—61 percent of the domestic workers 45 years or older—there was relatively little shifting from full-time domestic work to other occupations. Young native-born women in the domestic sample showed a greater tendency to shift, particularly to covered employment. It should be borne in mind, however, that an analysis of short recent periods of a working life may not yield adequate evidence concerning the frequency of shifts in employment in the entire working life. The domestic sample included many older women who had turned to domestic service after a long

period out of the labor market, prior to which they had been employed in factories or offices. Therefore, data on a group of comparatively young women such as were included in the sample of women in "other" occupations will not necessarily reveal the full impact of shifts from covered employment to domestic service or self-employment which are typical of middle-aged or even aged women.

More than half of the domestic workers—475 out of 906—had nondomestic jobs at some time in their working life, but almost one-fourth had some nondomestic jobs between January 1937 and June 1941. Not all such jobs were in covered employment; of the 204 women who were employed outside of domestic service for part of the 4½-year period, 154 had worked in covered employment. The time spent in nonbasic employment was generally short; in the 4½ years, more than half of the women who had left their basic employment spent less than 1 year, and almost four-fifths less than 2 years, in other than domestic employment. During their total working life, however, 71 percent of the domestic workers with mixed employment experience spent 2 or more years, and 44 percent 5 or more years, in occupations other than domestic service; the median number of years in other occupations was 4.2. For the whole group of domestic workers 45 years or over, the median number of years in nonbasic employment was 8.4.

Although there were no data on type of employment other than domestic service and self-employment prior to 1937, there is reason to believe that the majority of the women who took jobs in domestic service in the latter part of their working life had in their earlier years been employed in manufacturing industries or in offices or stores, i. e., in employment now covered.

It is significant that the proportion of women under 30 years of age who had changed their type of employment during the 54-month period was much higher than for the entire group; about 40 percent of the women aged 21–29 and 35 percent of the women under 21 years of age had been employed both in domestic service and in covered employment. The younger workers, who were in general native born, not only shifted more frequently to other than domestic employment but they spent more time in other occupations. Women 21–29 years of age had spent an average

³ *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Series P-9.* Nos. 10 and 13.

of 4.5 months in covered employment, as compared with an average of 2.3 months for the entire group.

Although the differences in the number of shifts from and to domestic employment in 1937-41 were small—approximately 130 shifts to basic employment compared with some 150 shifts from basic employment—and therefore not conclusive regarding trend and tendency, it seemed significant that 45 percent of the 111 persons who had shifted to domestic service were 35 and over whereas 61 percent of the 120 women who had left domestic service during the 12-month period were under 30 years of age; two-thirds of the latter were single, and half of the former were widowed, separated, or divorced.

In comparison with the domestic workers a much smaller proportion of women in "other" occupations had shifted from their basic employment both during their working lives and in the period 1937-41. For this recent period, the women who worked in such employment tended in general to stay in covered employment or to withdraw either temporarily or permanently from the labor market. But the women who made any shifts between covered and noncovered employment shifted more frequently during the 1937-41 period. At some time in their working lives, 200 out of 1,235 women had spent some period of time in either domestic service or in self-employment. In 1937-41, 144 of the 1,031 women with work in covered employment—or seven-tenths of the women with mixed employment experience—had been employed in both covered and noncovered employment. During this period, half spent less than 1 year, and almost three-fourths less than 2 years, in noncovered employment. But during the total working life, time spent outside basic employment was shorter than for the women in the domestic sample; 26 percent of those with any experience in domestic service had spent less than 1 year, and 46 percent less than 2 years, in domestic service, as compared with 14 and 29 percent, respectively, of the domestic workers who spent comparable periods in work other than domestic service.

The difference in the proportion with long periods of work outside their basic employment may be due partly to age differences, but essentially it reveals the difference in the character of the two groups; while the domestic sample included a sub-

stantial number of women who had been regularly employed in nondomestic jobs in their early working life, the group of women in "other" occupations included proportionately more women who had been intermittently employed outside their basic—usually covered—employment.

For both samples, the proportion of women with more than one shift either to or from basic employment was insignificant. But a much higher proportion of women in "other" occupations shifted to basic employment than away from it during the 54-month period; there were 107 shifts to basic employment as compared with 64 shifts from basic employment, suggesting for women in "other" occupations a trend toward covered employment during recent years.

The reverse was true for the women in the self-employed sample. Of 135 shifts between self-employment and other employment during the 4½ years, 107 were shifts to self-employment. Time spent in other than self-employment during this period was short—almost three-fifths spent less than 2 years and one-third less than 1 year. Average time in covered employment for the entire group amounted to only 2.6 months in 1937-41. But in the total work history an average of 6.7 years had been spent in occupations other than self-employment or domestic service.

Movement to and from the Labor Market

While little mobility between basic and non-basic employment was indicated in the great majority of the work histories, there was evidence of considerable movement to and from the labor market both for the domestic workers and for the women in "other" employment.

Some 48 percent of the domestic workers, 46 percent of the women in "other" occupations, and 40 percent of the self-employed women withdrew from the labor market for some period of time during 1937-41.⁴ Of the women in "other" occupations, 397 left the labor market during that period, and 138 left more than once. Of the domestic workers, 280 left the labor market and 67 more than once. During the same period, 300 women in "other" occupations reentered employment, 111 more than once.⁵ The corresponding figures for domestic workers were 290 and 66,

⁴ Periods of unemployment (not seeking work) were counted only after the woman had held a job for a certain length of time.

⁵ The term "reentry" refers to resumption of work after a period out of the labor market.

respectively. The lack of continuity in employment was particularly characteristic of the married women. In general, single women stayed in employment rather continuously and did not leave the labor market except on account of illness or during vacations. This distinction between the two marital groups held true both for domestic workers and for women in "other" occupations; 144 out of 216 married domestic workers were out of the labor market for some time as compared with 150 out of 466 single women. Of the women in "other" occupations, 285 out of 598 married women had spent some time out of the labor market as compared with 105 out of 489 single women. Almost half of the married domestic workers and more than one-third of the single women left the labor market during the 54-month period; almost half of the married women in "other" occupations left the labor market at least once, while less than one-fourth of the single women withdrew.⁶

Coverage Status of Worker

The great majority of women among the two noncovered groups—domestic workers and the self-employed—who made contributions under the old-age and survivors insurance system in 1937-41 failed to build up benefit rights.⁷ Notwithstanding the tendency of young native-born women in the domestic sample to enter covered employment during the period under consideration, not more than 11 percent of the 154 women who had received earnings from covered employment had succeeded in earning wage credits in a sufficient number of quarters to acquire fully insured status (table 5).⁸

Of the 154 women with wage credits from covered employment—17 percent of all women in the domestic sample—almost one-fourth had not earned as much as \$50 in 1937-41, thus failing to receive credit for a single quarter of coverage; three-tenths of the women had earned less than

⁶ The marital status used here was that in which the woman spent the major part of the 1937-41 period, irrespective of her marital status at interview.

⁷ From information entered on the schedule it was possible to identify all but 4.0 percent of the account numbers of workers in "other" occupations, all but 2.5 percent for domestic workers, and all but 2.9 percent for the self-employed.

⁸ An individual who has approximately half as many "quarters of coverage"—quarters with covered earnings of \$50 or more—as have elapsed since January 1, 1937, or since he attained age 21, is said to be "fully insured" as of a given date. An individual is said to be "currently insured" if he has 6 or more "quarters of coverage" out of the 12 calendar quarters immediately preceding a given date. (By acquiring 40 quarters with earnings of \$50 or more, an individual becomes permanently insured.) Should he die or retire while fully or currently insured, he or his survivors, if otherwise eligible, will be entitled to benefits.

\$100 and almost half less than \$200. Recent entrance into covered employment partly explains the small number and proportion of women with wage credits who had achieved insured status as of July 1, 1941. Almost one-fifth—28 out of 154—of the women with wage credits in the domestic sample had entered covered employment for the first time in 1941. The extent to which the failure to build up benefit rights was due to shifting from covered employment was indicated by the fact that, of 126 women entering covered employment in 1937-40, 39 entered it in only one of these years. Furthermore, 26 percent of the 154 women with wage credits in 1937-41 earned only 1 and 41 percent only 2 quarters of coverage.

Similarly, women who were customarily self-employed made contributions to the insurance system without building up insured status: 149 women had earned taxable wages in 1937-41; only

Table 5.—Distribution of three groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago by marital status, wage credits in covered employment, and insured status as of July 1, 1941¹

Occupational group and marital status ²	Total	Without wage credits	With wage credits				
			Total	Insured status			
				None	Fully insured only	Currently insured only	Fully and currently insured
Domestic workers							
Total.....	883	729	154	134	3	3	14
Single.....	456	379	77	67	1	2	7
Married.....	212	165	47	43			4
Widowed.....	132	118	14	11	2		1
Separated or divorced.....	83	67	16	13		1	2
Self-employed women							
Total.....	866	717	149	109	13	2	25
Single.....	118	89	29	21	4	1	3
Married.....	474	395	79	56	7	1	15
Widowed.....	200	179	21	16	2		3
Separated or divorced.....	74	54	20	16			4
Women in "other" occupations ⁴							
Total.....	1,060	76	984	301	23	43	617
Single.....	419	26	393	117	3	10	263
Married.....	519	41	478	148	18	28	284
Widowed.....	47	1	46	14	1	2	29
Separated or divorced.....	75	8	67	22	1	3	41

¹ This table does not include 23 women in domestic service, 26 self-employed women, and 46 women in "other" occupations, whose insured status and earnings in covered employment were unknown because their reported possession of account numbers could not be verified.

² See table 1, footnote 1.

³ Includes 1 woman of unknown marital status.

⁴ Excludes 129 women in noncovered occupations, 4 of whom had account numbers which could not be verified.

Table 6.—Distribution of three groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago by insured status and husband's insured status as of July 1, 1941

Occupational group ¹ and insured status of married women	Total	Insured status of husband				
		None	Fully	Currently	Fully and currently	Unknown
Insured status						
Domestic workers, total.....	216	90	2	4	83	37
Fully insured.....	4	3			1	
Not fully insured.....	208	86	2	4	81	35
Unknown.....	4	1			1	2
Self-employed women, total.....	490	225	6	6	184	69
Fully insured.....	22	7			12	3
Not fully insured.....	452	211	5	5	169	62
Unknown.....	16	7	1	1	3	4
Women in "other" occupations, total.....	598	139	5	21	370	63
Fully insured.....	302	60	2	8	204	28
Not fully insured.....	268	83	3	11	150	31
Unknown.....	28	6		2	16	4

¹ See table 1, footnote 1.

109 of them had earned quarters of coverage, and not more than 40—only 4.6 percent of the entire group—had achieved fully or currently insured status. But 63 percent of the self-employed, as compared with 49 percent of the domestic workers with wage credits, had earned \$200 or more from 1937 to 1941; 50 percent, \$400 or more; and 43 percent, \$600 or more.

Of the 1,185 women in "other" occupations whose account numbers could be identified, there were 1,060 whose usual occupation was in covered employment and 125 in noncovered employment; 23 percent of the latter, however, received some wage credits from covered employment in 1937-41. Of 1,060 women in covered occupations, 984 or 93 percent had wage credits, but only 58 percent achieved fully and currently insured status as of July 1, 1941. The proportion of single women was higher than of married women—63 as against 55 percent. The variation was the more noticeable in that 62 out of 489 single women had entered employment for the first time in 1941, i. e., less than 12 months prior to the interview, and had therefore no chance to build up insured status.

That the failure of married women in "other" occupations to achieve insured status was primarily due to their lack of continuity of employment was suggested by the disparity between the proportion of married and single women who had entered employment and received wages from

covered employment both in 1937 and 1941. Less than seven-tenths of the married women who had earned wage credits in 1937 had also received taxable wages in 1941, as compared with almost nine-tenths of the single women. Furthermore, the extent of partial employment of married women during the 1937-41 period, to which the lack of insured status was partly due, was indicated by the fact that between three-tenths and four-tenths of this marital group had earned less than \$400 in each of the 4 years 1937-40, an amount which corresponds in general to partial employment during the year.

The "average monthly wage"⁹ of women with fully and currently insured status in covered employment ranged from less than \$25 to \$200 or more. The average for married women was lower than that for single women. Of the latter, 42 percent had an average wage of \$75 or more, as compared with 32 percent of the married women. This difference was partly due to the fact that single women tended to follow occupations where wage rates were higher, and partly to the fact that married women had more periods of withdrawal from the labor market, which have the effect of decreasing the average monthly wage.

Protection Through Husband's Insured Status

The evidence on the extent of insurance protection of married women in the domestic sample by reason of their husbands' covered employment substantiated the findings obtained in Baltimore for married Negro domestic workers. Of 179 married women in the Chicago study whose husbands' social security status could be ascertained,¹⁰ less than half would have been protected by their husbands' insurance status in the event of his death (table 6). The protection was still less for women 45 years and over. While two-thirds of the women 21-29 years of age and almost half of the women 30-44 years old would have been protected in the event of their husbands' death, the proportion decreased to two-fifths for women 45 years or older and to less than two-fifths for women 55 years or older. The failure

⁹ This term is used as defined in the Social Security Act. Generally speaking, the "average monthly wage" of an individual as of a given date is computed by dividing his total covered earnings prior to that date by the number of months which have elapsed since January 1, 1937, or since he attained age 22, whichever occurred last.

¹⁰ The accounts of 37 husbands reported to possess numbers could not be identified.

of husbands to acquire insured status was partly due to the fact that about one-fifth of the husbands were in noncovered employment. Duplication of fully insured status for both wife and husband occurred in only one family.

Since relatively more married women in the self-employed group had husbands working in noncovered employment they had even less protection from the insurance system; 60 percent of the 421 husbands whose insured status could be ascertained had wage credits but only 47 percent had achieved currently or fully insured status.

The measure of protection of married women in "other" occupations was larger, mainly because only 15 percent of the husbands were employed in noncovered industries, as compared with 20 percent of the husbands of domestic workers and 34 percent of the self-employed. Almost 75 percent—396—of the husbands whose status could be ascertained had fully or currently insured status.¹¹

Since more than half of the married women in "other" occupations with identified status were fully or currently insured, it was not surprising to find both wife and husband fully insured in 206 of the 511 families whose status could be ascertained. It should be noted, however, that in 22 percent of the 274 families in which the wife had fully insured status the family was protected by only the wife's status.

The taxable wages of the husbands for 1937-41, on which their insured status was based, were higher than earnings for the women during the same period. Median taxable wages of the husbands with any such wages amounted to \$5,241 as compared with \$1,833 for the married women. This evidence would seem to indicate that in many instances women, even if they preserve their insured status by continuing to work after marriage, may not qualify for primary insurance benefits, since the benefits based on their own wage records will not equal or exceed the wife's benefit to which they may become entitled, i. e., one-half of their husbands' primary insurance benefit.

Employment Pattern and Insurability

Since eligibility for benefits as well as the amount of the individual benefit under the old-age and survivors insurance system depends on the amount

¹¹ The measure of protection may be higher, since the wage records of 63 men (more than one-tenth) could not be identified.

Table 7.—Distribution of three groups of gainfully occupied women in Chicago by marital status and by number of months of employment,¹ January 1937-June 1941²

Occupational group ³ and marital status	Total	Months of employment ⁴							
		None	1-5	6-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48-53	54
Domestic workers									
Total.....	809	19	31	17	54	64	137	150	337
Single.....	395	3	4	3	15	15	60	85	210
Married.....	200	12	16	10	16	20	42	32	52
Widowed.....	132	4	9	3	16	17	18	19	46
Separated or divorced.....	82		2	1	7	12	17	14	29
Self-employed women									
Total.....	857	38	32	25	63	62	87	70	480
Single.....	111	1	1	1	1	2	13	14	78
Married.....	473	32	24	18	41	40	50	35	233
Widowed.....	198	5	6	4	13	15	15	17	123
Separated or divorced.....	75		1	2	8	5	9	4	46
Women in "other" occupations									
Total.....	929	29	46	50	79	83	149	137	356
Single.....	280	1	1	5	9	11	41	36	176
Married.....	508	24	35	37	59	61	86	86	119
Widowed.....	61		2	5	3	6	9	6	30
Separated or divorced.....	80	4	7	3	8	5	13	9	31

¹ All employment is included; in general, the time spent in other than basic employment was short.

² This table does not include 70 domestic workers, 15 self-employed women, and 282 women in "other" occupations who had left school and entered employment for the first time after January 1937, nor does it include 27 domestic workers, 20 self-employed women, and 24 women in "other" occupations whose records were unknown.

³ See table 1, footnote 1.

of taxable earnings as well as on the number of quarters during which such earnings were received, evidence on length of time spent in gainful employment and the degree of continuity of employment was required to shed light on problems involved in extension of coverage to domestic employment.

The women in the domestic sample in the Chicago study had spent more time in gainful employment in general and in domestic service in particular than the domestic workers in either the Philadelphia or the Baltimore study. The median number of years in domestic service was 9.9 as compared with less than 7 for Negro domestic workers in Baltimore and 7.3 for domestic workers in Philadelphia. The median number of years in all gainful employment for the total group of domestic workers amounted to 14.2 years. Of the 431 domestic workers in Chicago who never left their trade, half had spent 14.5 years in domestic service.

Differences between the employment experience of domestic workers in Chicago and that shown in former studies were due partly to the

fact that the Chicago study included more older women who had spent considerably more time both in domestic service and in other occupations. More than 70 percent of the domestic workers 45 years or over had been employed for 10 years or longer in domestic service, and 87 percent had had at least 10 years in gainful employment in general. These variations were primarily due to differences in the marital status of the workers in the several studies and to differences in the employment experience of single and married women.

The employment histories for the 1937-41 period indicate that more than half of the women in each occupational group who left school prior to 1937 were employed rather continuously—more than 48 months out of 54 (table 7). For domestic workers, the proportion was 60 percent, for self-employed women 64 percent, and for women in "other" occupations 53 percent. Moreover, three-fourths of the women in domestic service who were potential members of the labor force for the 54 months comprising the 1937-41 period¹² were employed in domestic service for approximately half of the period.¹³ Unlike the Negro domestic workers studied in Baltimore, the white workers in Chicago showed infrequent changes from full-time to part-time or regular day work, at least for this limited period of time. There is reason to believe, however, that such changes occurred over longer periods of time, especially in the employment histories of married women. The small amount of shifting between full-time and part-time work was largely due to the predominance of older unattached women in the Chicago sample, who held full-time jobs and, where they changed, took full-time jobs again.

Stability of employment was found for a considerable proportion of the women who were employed at the time of the interview. About half of the women in full-time jobs had held them for 2 or more years and almost one-fourth for 5 or more years. As in the former studies, an even higher proportion of regular day workers had been working in the same place, or places, for a considerable time; about two-fifths of the 107

day workers had held their place of employment for 5 or more years, and about half for 4 or more years. No significant differences in the number of employers of domestic workers and the number for women in "other" occupations were found for the 1940-41 period.

The extent to which single and married women were employed since leaving school varied considerably. During their total working life, single women had been gainfully employed for about four-fifths, and married women for less than three-fifths, of the time since leaving school. Ninety-seven percent of the single women 35 years and over and all but three of the women 45 years and over had been employed for at least 10 years, and 87 and 89 percent, respectively, had been that long in domestic service. Of married women in the same age classes, 81 and 88 percent, respectively, had been employed for 10 years, but only 55 and 62 percent, respectively, had been in domestic service that long. Furthermore, only 14 of the 64 married women 21-34 years old had been employed in domestic service for 10 or more years and only 18 had been in any employment that long. Not more than 57 of the 133 married women with 10 or more years of gainful employment had been employed that long before marriage. It should be noted, however, that this proportion was considerably higher than for women in "other" occupations.

It should be remembered that the married women included in the study were a selected group; no woman was included unless she had been gainfully employed between 1937 and the interview. Furthermore, under normal labor-market conditions, many of the married women who had withdrawn from employment at the time of the interview may never again reenter the labor market. The general conclusion to which the evidence on duration of employment points is that the ability to qualify eventually for insurance benefits will depend largely on whether the women continue or resume gainful employment after they are married or become widowed.

Differences in continuity of employment in the 1937-41 period, by marital status, are apparent from table 7. Although the median number of months of employment of married domestic workers amounted to not more than 43.4, the median number for single women was 54.0. While 87 percent of the latter had spent approximately

¹² The time which had elapsed since leaving school was considered potential time in the labor force, regardless of whether or not the worker had been employed.

¹³ These data are limited to the women who had left school prior to 1937, i. e., 809 of 906 domestic workers. For 27 women the employment record in 1937-41 was unknown and therefore excluded from analysis.

half of the 54 months in domestic service, only 63 percent of the married women had been so employed.¹⁴

Since women in "other" occupations were younger than domestic workers, the median number of years of employment was only 7.9 years. But 88 percent of the women 45 years and over, as compared with 87 percent for the domestic workers, had spent 10 or more years in gainful employment and 84 percent had spent 10 or more years in "other" occupations. The median number of years spent in gainful employment and in "other" occupations by these older women was 21.3 and 22.9, respectively. From 1937 to 1941, 53 percent of the women who had been out of school for 54 months were employed for at least 48 months; the median number of months of employment of this latter group amounted to 43.3 months. About 73 percent of the women were employed for approximately half the 54 months.

As in the case of domestic workers, however, the extent to which single and married women had been in gainful employment since leaving school as well as during the 54-month period varied considerably. The median number of months of employment of married women was 41, whereas half of the single women had been employed for 54 months. In close conformance with the data of the domestic sample the evidence was that 63 percent of the married women and about 90 percent of the single women were employed for approximately half of the period. Among the self-employed, 83 percent of the single women were employed (or self-employed) for at least 48 months out of the 54, as compared with 57 percent of the married women. These data refer to employment of any kind, both to covered and to noncovered employment.

Differences in the continuity of employment in recent periods for different marital groups were paralleled by differences in the extent of employment during the entire potential working life. As in the domestic sample, single women had been in gainful employment for about four-fifths, married women for about three-fifths, of the time since leaving school. Married women with 10 or more years of employment were found to have continued or resumed gainful employment after marriage. Of 257 married women who had been

employed for 10 years, less than one-third were employed that long prior to marriage; for more than one-third, the 10 or more years included work before and after marriage. Not more than 24 percent of the married women under 35 years of age, however, had been employed for 10 years and less than 10 percent of them had worked for 10 years prior to marriage. Of the 89 women who had spent 10 years in gainful employment before they were 35 years of age, 48 had worked both before and after marriage.

These data fully substantiate the evidence from the domestic sample that the ability of women to qualify eventually for benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance system will depend, for the great majority, on their continuing or resuming gainful employment after marriage.

Since the significance of duration of employment depends to a large extent on whether it was full-time or part-time employment, inferences concerning the ability of self-employed women to acquire insured status on the basis of the length of time they worked on their own account can be drawn only with the greatest caution. Because of the marginal nature of much of the self-employment, it was difficult for the women to remember periods of unemployment and periods out of the labor market. For this reason, the data on employment and unemployment in the 1937-41 period are inconclusive for this group.

The median number of years in self-employment was 12.6. But since women frequently turn to self-employment later in life, there was considerable difference between the length of time spent in self-employment and in employment of any kind. The average time in any gainful employment amounted to more than 20 years. An average of 6.7 years, more than three-tenths of all employment, was spent in occupations other than domestic service and self-employment. More than seven-tenths of the women had been employed for 10 or more years, and more than two-fifths had been self-employed for this period of time. Almost three-fifths of the women 45 years or over had been self-employed for 10 or more years, and more than four-fifths had been in employment of some kind for 10 or more years. In the period 1937-41 more than three-fourths of the women had been in self-employment approximately half of the time, and more than half had been almost continuously employed on their own account.

¹⁴ It should be noted that these data refer only to women who had been potential members of the labor force for 54 months.

Although these data suggest a higher degree of continuity of work than for other groups, it should be emphasized that evidence on extent to which the employment was marginal or full-time would be needed to determine the significance of the duration with respect to possible insured status.

Conclusions

While a study which gives detailed information on employment and earnings for only 6 months in 1941 could not yield evidence on the effect of the outbreak of the war or the employment of women, certain points stand out as possible indications of future changes. Information on the employment pattern of women obtained in Chicago revealed two significant factors which seem of special interest with regard to present changes in the labor market. The first factor is the extent to which young women in the domestic sample shifted between domestic and covered employment during recent periods. This "in-and-out" movement, although pertinent only to a small number of cases, seemed suggestive of lack of attachment to the usual occupation among these young women. The second significant factor is the extent of movement to and from the labor market of married women in the different occupational groups, which points to the fluctuating borderlines between active and reserve labor force at any given time.

Both factors seem of equal importance in connection with the increasing demand for women in the labor force in war industries as well as in civilian production and services. Since it seems reasonable to assume that, in order to fill this demand, shifts from employment of little standardization and attractiveness will play a major part, there is indication that shifts from domestic service to jobs in industries will take place in increasing degree. The present labor-market situation for domestic service in many communities substantiates this assumption. The implication of such changes from noncovered to covered employment is twofold. First, as far as the standards for domestic employment are concerned, an increase in the wage rates may be anticipated. Second, an unprecedented increase in the wage credits for work in covered employment of women whose usual occupation was in noncovered employment can be anticipated during the war.

Furthermore, new labor will be recruited from

the group of married women who may not be part of the active labor force at present but whose ability to change from the reserve to the active labor force has been convincingly demonstrated in the Chicago study. It should be remembered that almost seven-tenths of the 598 married women in other than domestic service and self-employment, and two-thirds of the 216 married domestic workers, had been both employed and unemployed (not seeking work) for some time between January 1, 1937, and June 30, 1941. The reemployment of married women, especially in the lower age groups, in war industries or civilian services will again increase the volume of taxable earnings and the ability of these women to qualify for insured status under the insurance system.

Moreover, it seems reasonable to anticipate an increase in the wage rates for at least part of the women who are replacing men in skilled occupations in war industries.¹⁵ Higher earnings and forced regularity and continuity of employment during the war will considerably affect the average monthly wage of women workers and may result in diminishing, for that period at least, the disparity between the average taxable wages of men and women.

While an increase in shifts from noncovered to covered employment and an increase of employment of married women are continuously taking place, such changes are unlikely to be of a permanent nature for all women now shifting to war industries. Even if it is assumed that a high level of production will be preserved in the post-war period to satisfy urgent consumer needs, reemployment of men now in the armed forces and shut-downs of war plants will necessarily result in a sharp drop in employment of women in manufacturing industries as well as in civilian services during the post-war period. To the extent that women came from types of noncovered employment, especially domestic service, a reverse trend from covered to noncovered employment in an industry which is characterized by an unfilled demand for labor might be expected.

In considering this possibility, however, the following factors should be borne in mind. Employment of a large number of women in industry will not be without marked effects on the standards

¹⁵ Baker, Helen, *Women in War Industries*, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1942, p. 47.

of female labor.¹⁶ Not only are women who work in war plants covered by old-age and survivors insurance but they also are protected under workmen's compensation as well as unemployment insurance laws. They will not only be able to apply for unemployment benefits in the event of displacement in the post-war period, but they will, moreover, have become aware of the differences in the standard of protection offered them while they worked in industry and in their "usual" noncovered occupation. Therefore, the attempt to transfer these women to industries of different standards may face considerable difficulty as long as the unemployment insurance benefit rights offer protection for a certain period of time.

Unless the same protection is provided for all workers, regardless of the place of employment and the industry, women who entered covered

¹⁶ Glover, Katherine, "Women as Manpower," *Survey Graphic*, March 1943, p. 69.

employment and made substantial contributions to the insurance system—both the married women who came from the reserve labor force and the women who shifted from noncovered to covered employment—may not expect to continue building up benefit rights or to preserve the rights already acquired. Extension of coverage, on the other hand, to types of work where such women are likely to find employment may substantially increase the proportion who will be able to preserve benefit rights and the level of their average monthly wage, and who may, by virtue of work on their own account, participate in the protection afforded by the system.

The movement of workers to and from covered employment has been a strong argument in favor of extension of coverage to excluded employment. This argument seems to be strengthened by the labor-market developments during the war and anticipated changes in the post-war period.

Effect of Increased Federal Participation in Payments for Old-Age Assistance, 1940-41, and Aid to Dependent Children, 1940-42

ELLEN J. NEWMAN AND SAUL KAPLAN *

MORE THAN three years ago, the maximum old-age assistance payment in which the Federal Government can participate was increased from \$30 to \$40 and the percent of Federal matching for aid to dependent children, from one-third to one-half. An analysis of the effect of these increases in Federal participation is particularly pertinent now when further liberalization of Federal grants-in-aid is under discussion. Have States generally expanded their programs under the stimulus of increased Federal matching? Why have States varied in the extent to which they expand their

* Bureau of Public Assistance, Division of Operating Statistics and Analysis.

Table 1.—Recipients of old-age assistance in States making monthly assistance payments of \$31 through \$40, by State, November 1940 and November 1941

State	Total number of recipients		Recipients receiving payments of \$31-40			
	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1941	Number		Percent of total	
			Nov. 1940	Nov. 1941	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1941
Total, 30 States.....	783, 677	1, 213, 142	214, 004	325, 299	27.3	26.8
Alabama.....	20, 094	19, 785	23	15	.1	.1
Alaska.....	1, 545	1, 576	507	488	32.8	31.0
Arizona.....	9, 169	9, 169	6, 228	6, 228	67.9	67.9
California.....	149, 738	158, 400	134, 086	134, 550	89.5	84.9
Colorado.....	41, 679	42, 895	22, 312	35, 807	53.5	83.5
Connecticut.....	17, 353	17, 833	2, 929	9, 517	16.9	53.4
Florida.....	38, 474	38, 474	50	50	.1	.1
Hawaii.....	1, 828	1, 828	9	9	.5	.5
Idaho.....	9, 061	9, 697	583	1, 070	6.4	11.0
Illinois.....	141, 216	149, 146	7, 302	28, 035	5.2	18.8
Kansas.....	27, 915	30, 355	1, 998	4, 224	7.2	13.9
Louisiana.....	33, 827	35, 908	309	482	.9	1.3
Maryland.....	17, 475	17, 475	74	74	.4	.4
Massachusetts.....	86, 905	87, 012	17, 297	18, 131	19.9	20.8
Montana.....	12, 186	12, 443	127	616	1.0	5.0
Nevada.....	2, 282	2, 282	1, 037	1, 037	45.4	45.4
New Hampshire.....	6, 375	7, 178	405	751	6.4	10.5
New Jersey.....	31, 359	30, 940	846	1, 375	2.7	4.4
New Mexico.....	4, 866	4, 920	285	241	5.9	4.9
New York.....	120, 609	124, 036	21, 857	25, 210	18.1	20.3
North Dakota.....	8, 908	9, 448	32	445	.4	4.7
Ohio.....	139, 002	139, 002	6, 024	6, 024	4.3	4.3
Oklahoma.....	77, 701	77, 701	2, 274	2, 274	2.9	2.9
Oregon.....	21, 814	21, 814	1, 105	1, 105	5.1	5.1
Rhode Island.....	7, 358	7, 358	447	447	6.1	6.1
Utah.....	13, 582	14, 700	378	379	2.8	2.6
Washington.....	62, 080	62, 080	40, 753	40, 753	65.6	65.6
West Virginia.....	21, 739	21, 739	1, 274	1, 274	5.9	5.9
Wisconsin.....	53, 019	54, 397	2, 588	4, 297	4.9	7.9
Wyoming.....	3, 440	3, 557	140	391	4.1	11.0

1 Includes recipients 60-65 years of age.

programs under Federal liberalizing amendments? Have States tended to withdraw and "save" State and local funds by substituting the increases in Federal funds?

Old-Age Assistance

Only 9 States made payments above \$30 for old-age assistance in 1939. After the amendment permitting Federal matching in larger payments became effective, however, the number of States making such payments increased rapidly to 19 in 1940 and 30 in 1941. In most of these States, legislative action was necessary before payments above \$30 could be authorized and, since many State legislatures did not meet in 1940, action had to be postponed until 1941. All but one of the States in which legislative action was necessary amended their old-age assistance laws in the first session of the State legislature after enactment of the Federal amendment. Connecticut and Wyoming, in fact, amended their laws in 1939, shortly before the Social Security Act was amended.

At the end of 1941, the States making payments above \$30 included all but two New England States, two of the three Middle Atlantic States, all the Far Western States, and a few States in the South and Middle West. Most of the States which did not raise payments above the former maximum were those in the South with limited financial resources and low assistance standards. An increase in the Federal maximum could mean little to States unable to make assistance payments at the previous maximum.

Effect on payments.—In 1941, more than one-

Table 2.—Average payment per recipient of old-age assistance, November 1940 and November 1941

Number of States	Average payment, November 1940	Average payment, November 1941	Increase
30 States providing payments above \$30 in 1941.....	\$23.94	\$25.50	\$1.56
21 States providing no payments above \$30 in 1941.....	15.37	16.14	.77

Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Expenditures for assistance from Federal funds, by 6-month period, July 1939–December 1941

Period	Total	States making payments above \$30			States not making payments above \$30
		In 1939, 1940, and 1941	In 1940 and 1941	In 1941 only	
Amount (in thousands)					
Number of States.....	51	9	10	11	21
July-December 1939.....	\$106,067	\$32,403	\$16,451	\$19,902	\$37,311
January-June 1940.....	114,348	38,889	17,337	20,114	38,008
July-December 1940.....	120,813	40,511	18,375	21,091	40,836
January-June 1941.....	130,457	42,311	19,471	23,820	44,855
July-December 1941.....	138,512	43,124	20,674	26,431	48,283
Percentage change from previous 6-month period					
July-December 1939.....	+3.8	+4.3	+8.0	+4.6	+1.1
January-June 1940.....	+7.8	+20.0	+5.4	+1.1	+1.9
July-December 1940.....	+5.7	+4.2	+6.0	+4.9	+7.4
January-June 1941.....	+8.0	+4.4	+6.0	+12.9	+9.8
July-December 1941.....	+6.2	+1.9	+6.2	+11.0	+7.6

fourth of the recipients received payments above \$30 in the States making such payments, although there was considerable variation among the States in the proportion of recipients receiving such payments (table 1). As many as two-thirds or more of the aged persons on assistance rolls in Arizona, California, Colorado, and Washington received payments above \$30; the State laws specify that the assistance payment, when added to the recipient's income, must equal \$40 in California and Washington and \$45 in Colorado. There were 11 States, however, in which only 1 out of 20 recipients or fewer received grants above \$30.

States making payments above \$30 in 1940 tended to make such payments to an increasing proportion of their recipients in 1941. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that such payments continued to increase in 1942, especially in States making their first payments above \$30 in 1941.

As was to be expected, payments above \$30 affected appreciably the size of the average payment. In November 1941, the average payment in States making payments above \$30 was more than \$1.50 higher than in the previous year and exceeded the 1941 average in other States by almost \$10 (table 2).

Effect on expenditures.—The payments above \$30 contributed significantly to the increase in

Federal, State, and local expenditures for public assistance after 1939. Expenditures from all sources increased in nearly all States, but the greatest proportionate increase in each semi-annual period tended to occur in States inaugurating higher payments in the period (tables 3, 4).

The States which were making payments above \$30 in 1939 did not take advantage of the increase in Federal matching to reduce State and local expenditures. Instead, these States increased their expenditures. A net saving of State and local funds could have occurred only if cases and payments had remained at the 1939 level. There was no State in which this was true.

Aid to Dependent Children

The situation with respect to expanding aid to dependent children after the 1939 amendments went into effect was slightly different from that for old-age assistance. No State legislative and administrative action was necessary to implement the increased Federal matching. To continue expending State and local funds at the 1939 level, however, while Federal funds were increased, a State would have had to increase its case load and its average payment by one-third or increase both by a lesser proportion to expend one-third more funds in 1940 than in the previous year. Such an increase would have meant revising assistance standards and individual budgets, clearing pending application loads, and processing new applications to an extent not administratively feasible for most States. Some saving of State and local funds in 1940, therefore, could hardly have been avoided.

The amount saved, however, was considerably less than could have been saved if the States had economized on State expenditures to the full extent of the increase in Federal funds. If the States had withdrawn State and local money in the amount of the increase in Federal funds, State and local expenditures would have dropped 25 percent.¹ The States and localities actually decreased their expenditures by less than 11 percent in the first half of 1940. The decrease in State-local expenditures was less than 25 percent in all but one State, South Carolina. In that State, expenditures were 29.1 percent less in the first half of 1940 than in the last half of 1939, because of a

¹ The increase in the Federal share from one-third to one-half meant a decline in the State share from two-thirds to one-half, a decrease of 25 percent.

Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Expenditures for assistance from State and local funds, by 6-month period, July 1939–December 1941

Period	Total	States making payments above \$30			States not making payments above \$30
		In 1939, 1940, and 1941	In 1940 and 1941	In 1941 only	
Amount (in thousands)					
Number of States.....	51	9	10	11	21
July-December 1939.....	\$114, 071	\$39, 570	\$16, 791	\$20, 303	\$37, 407
January-June 1940.....	115, 483	40, 324	17, 348	20, 135	37, 676
July-December 1940.....	122, 147	41, 874	18, 377	21, 174	40, 722
January-June 1941.....	131, 645	43, 852	19, 475	23, 813	44, 505
July-December 1941.....	139, 832	44, 672	20, 680	26, 552	47, 928
Percentage change from previous 6-month period					
July-December 1939.....	+2.6	+5.4	+7.3	+0.2	-0.8
January-June 1940.....	+1.2	+1.9	+3.3	-.8	+7
July-December 1940.....	+5.8	+3.8	+5.9	+5.2	+8.1
January-June 1941.....	+7.8	+4.7	+6.0	+12.5	+9.3
July-December 1941.....	+6.2	+1.9	+6.2	+11.5	+7.7

Table 5.—Average payment per family receiving aid to dependent children in 42 States with approved plans in 1939, by specified month, December 1939–June 1942

State	December 1939	December 1940	December 1941	June 1942
Total, 42 States.....	\$32.13	\$32.75	\$33.99	\$34.57
Alabama.....	12.88	13.63	13.70	15.57
Arizona.....	32.20	32.38	33.34	33.76
Arkansas.....	8.11	13.76	13.66	14.32
California.....	43.44	46.85	48.86	51.24
Colorado.....	29.80	30.28	30.68	30.86
Delaware.....	31.53	33.27	33.37	33.92
District of Columbia.....	37.83	37.67	36.96	36.56
Florida.....	20.75	21.74	23.53	24.32
Georgia.....	20.38	21.50	22.01	22.61
Hawaii.....	33.17	37.47	37.23	39.86
Idaho.....	27.55	29.53	31.13	32.54
Indiana.....	27.72	28.49	29.99	30.77
Kansas.....	28.34	29.97	33.98	34.03
Louisiana.....	25.88	25.51	26.62	26.71
Maine.....	37.97	39.09	40.46	41.44
Maryland.....	31.87	31.78	32.84	32.42
Massachusetts.....	61.63	59.80	58.55	56.12
Michigan.....	37.36	40.50	42.74	43.57
Minnesota.....	35.13	34.58	34.69	34.84
Missouri.....	19.32	24.14	23.10	23.47
Montana.....	27.89	28.65	30.11	30.93
Nebraska.....	26.15	31.39	31.49	28.38
New Hampshire.....	43.85	45.51	46.08	47.79
New Jersey.....	30.02	31.22	31.72	31.82
New Mexico.....	25.23	26.19	26.53	27.89
New York.....	48.74	46.90	49.02	49.23
North Carolina.....	15.28	16.77	16.91	17.17
North Dakota.....	31.58	31.01	31.52	31.91
Ohio.....	38.53	39.87	40.26	38.54
Oklahoma.....	12.23	14.66	19.37	22.05
Oregon.....	39.96	40.06	43.38	46.31
Pennsylvania.....	35.48	36.27	37.67	40.59
Rhode Island.....	46.37	45.94	46.32	52.45
South Carolina.....	15.83	16.31	16.42	16.72
Tennessee.....	18.44	18.51	18.70	19.02
Utah.....	32.48	33.16	43.71	46.19
Vermont.....	30.79	32.88	32.45	32.83
Virginia.....	20.80	20.34	20.10	20.68
Washington.....	29.78	31.89	40.76	43.78
West Virginia.....	19.89	23.39	30.30	31.10
Wisconsin.....	38.21	37.73	38.90	39.59
Wyoming.....	31.55	32.29	33.22	33.52

severe cut in the amount previously appropriated by the State legislature. In most States, both case loads and average payments for aid to dependent children increased in 1940. All but 4 States aided more families in June 1940 than in December 1939, while two-thirds of the States increased their average payments.

Effect on expenditures.—Because the States continued to expand their aid to dependent children programs after June 1940, the decline in State-local expenditures which occurred immediately after 1939 was short-lived. By 1941, after only one year's experience under increased Federal participation, State and local expenditures for aid to dependent children were greater than in 1939. Furthermore, the number of States spending more from State and local funds than in 1939 increased steadily in each 6-month period as follows:

6 months ended—	Number of States
June 30, 1940.....	6
December 31, 1940.....	12
June 30, 1941.....	20
December 31, 1941.....	22
June 30, 1942.....	25

Effect on coverage and average payments.—Immediately after amendment of the Federal act in 1939, the States generally placed relatively more emphasis on expanding coverage under the aid to dependent children program than on increasing assistance standards. More recently, however, the relative emphasis has been reversed, largely as a result of factors arising out of the war economy. Increased opportunities for employment of mothers, of other responsible relatives, and of older children in families receiving aid have permitted decreases in case loads in many States. At the same time, increases in the cost of living have necessitated upward revision of budgets and individual assistance payments.

With fewer persons to assist, some States also decreased expenditures. The effect of the war upon coverage and expenditures is clearly shown by a comparison at 6-month intervals since 1939.

Month	Number of States aiding fewer families than at end of previous 6 months	Number of States in which monthly expenditures for assistance payments were less than at end of previous 6 months
June 1940.....	4	5
December 1940.....	9	6
June 1941.....	14	14
December 1941.....	22	18
June 1942.....	27	20

The average payment per family continued to increase steadily. In June 1942, the average was more than \$2.00 greater than in December 1939. Furthermore, the increase was general; 38 States were making larger payments on the average in June 1942 than in December 1939 (table 5).

Implications for further liberalization of Federal matching provisions.—The experience under increased Federal participation in aid to dependent children points to several conclusions pertinent to current discussions about further increases in Federal participation. In a period of program growth, the States make use of increased Federal participation to expand their programs as rapidly as it is administratively feasible. Immediately after the increase in Federal matching, State and local expenditures for some programs probably will decline, principally because of administrative

difficulties in increasing coverage or assistance standards quickly enough to absorb the full amount of additional funds made available. Experience demonstrates, however, that the decline will be of short duration.

Any legislative requirement making additional Federal participation contingent upon maintaining State-local expenditures at some predetermined level appears both unnecessary and inadvisable. When there is need to expand programs and funds are available, the States appear to respond to it without Federal compulsion. Moreover, the pace of expansion is determined not only by the amount of available money but by the extent of recognized need and the administrative effort necessary for expansion. On the other hand, in a time of decreasing need such as the present, arbitrary insistence upon expenditures at a previous level might result in a waste of public funds.

Pensions and Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Ex-Servicemen in the U. S. S. R.

DENIS A. COOPER*

Drafted Personnel and Volunteers

THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS of the U. S. S. R. issued on July 16, 1940, and July 28, 1941, two new decrees¹ providing pensions for disabled ex-servicemen, both drafted and volunteer. The decrees apply to all ex-servicemen,² except professional noncommissioned officers and enlisted specialized personnel, who were disabled after January 1, 1938, from injuries received or illness contracted in line of active duty. Ex-servicemen who are incapacitated by accidents or illness not directly connected with military duties are covered by the disability insurance provisions of the social security laws applicable to all Soviet citizens. If, however, they do not meet the eligibility conditions for civilian disability insurance, they receive monthly pensions varying from 70 to 120 rubles³ according to the degree of their incapacitation; these amounts are reduced by 20 percent if the ex-serviceman is domiciled in a rural community.

Pensions of ex-servicemen disabled while on active military duty are limited by maximum and minimum payments, based on their last civilian earnings before induction. They also vary with the degree of incapacitation. The decree establishes three disability groups, with the most severely injured men classified in group I.

Disabled men whose earnings before induction were between 150 and 400 rubles a month receive pensions related to these earnings as follows:

Disability group	Percent of prior earnings
I-----	100
II-----	75
III-----	50

If the man's civilian earnings were less than 150 rubles a month, his pension is calculated on the basis of a flat monthly income of 150 rubles.

* War Manpower Commission, Bureau of Program Requirements.

¹ *Sobranie Postanovlenii i Rasporiazhenii Pravitelstva U. S. S. R.*, No. 19, Aug. 5, 1940, Art. 465; No. 17, Aug. 23, 1941, Art. 336.

² The words "ex-serviceman" and "men," as used throughout the article, include both men and women who have served in the armed forces.

³ 5 rubles are equivalent to \$1 at official rate of exchange. In the U. S. S. R., 300 rubles is considered a satisfactory monthly income.

Flat pensions are provided for men who were unemployed prior to their induction, as follows:

Disability group	Monthly pension (rubles)
I-----	150
II-----	120
III-----	90

Ex-servicemen in this category who are domiciled in rural communities receive only 80 percent of these amounts.

For noncommissioned officers the basic pension is increased by 25 percent. The decree also provides that if a disabled man in group III earns more than 200 rubles a month from urban employment or more than 100 a month from agricultural employment after he has been pensioned, his pension is reduced, up to a maximum of 50 percent, by the amount of earnings exceeding these sums. It should be noted, however, that shortage of manpower induced the Soviet Government to suspend this provision for the duration of the war to give this class of pensioners an incentive to return to work.⁴

Pensions are allotted by commissions attached to the county and city offices of the pension departments of the commissariats of social welfare, which exist in each constituent republic of the U. S. S. R. Each commission is headed by the director of the respective welfare department and comprises, in addition, a delegate of the county or city council of workers' deputies and a representative of the People's Commissariat of Defense.

Commissioned Officers, Professional Noncommissioned Officers, and Enlisted Specialized Personnel

Pension payments for commissioned officers, professional noncommissioned officers, and enlisted specialized personnel—such as machinists, draftsmen, radio operators, and electricians—are administered by the People's Commissariats of Defense and of the Navy, respectively, under a

⁴ Op. cit., No. 17, Aug. 23, 1941, Art. 335.

decree issued June 5, 1941, by the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.⁵ Disability pensions of ex-servicemen in this category are based on the last service pay the man was receiving prior to his discharge from the armed forces. In calculating the pensions of professional noncommissioned officers and enlisted specialized personnel, the monetary value of food rations customarily drawn is added to the service pay. The amount of the pension varies with length of service, degree of incapacitation, and the circumstances of the injury. The pension rate for disability contracted in line of duty is considerably higher than the rate paid for nonservice-connected disability.

If the disabled ex-serviceman has had 5 years of service, his pension is increased by 5 percent of his basic service pay and another 1 percent is added for each additional year of service. In determining the service record, 1 month of active service during a period of war operations in defense of the U. S. S. R. is calculated as 3 months. Payments may not exceed the maximums listed in the following tabulation:

Disability group	Percent of service pay prior to discharge	
	Service-connected disability	Non-service-connected disability
Basic pension:		
I.....	75	60
II.....	55	45
III.....	40	30
Maximum pension:		
I.....	85	70
II.....	65	55
III.....	45	35

Pensions of generals of the Red Army and officers of equivalent rank in the Navy amount to 95 percent of their pay prior to incapacitation.

Vocational Rehabilitation

In addition to pension rights for ex-servicemen, the Soviet Government has formulated a liberal policy of medical and vocational rehabilitation and has enacted Nation-wide legislation to put the policy in operation.⁶ A decree of May 6, 1942, places upon the people's commissars of social welfare the responsibility of organizing vocational rehabilitation training courses and schools for

disabled ex-servicemen who are unable to return to their former occupations.

The process of rehabilitation begins in the military hospital, where the study of various possible professions and trades is recommended to the disabled serviceman. In making such recommendations, both the degree of incapacitation and his educational background and experience are considered. Many of the rehabilitation training courses and schools which have been established throughout the Soviet Union are attached to the hospitals. Thus the ex-serviceman can begin his vocational reeducation as soon as his physical condition permits and at the same time he can have the constant medical attention needed during the first stages of convalescence. In these schools the men are taught tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, watch repairing, photography, and similar trades, and they receive special wage rates for the work performed.

Men who are not in need of sheltered training conditions and are able and willing to seek their own training opportunities are encouraged to enroll, tuition free, in any educational institution they choose,⁷ provided they meet its requirements for admission. Such students receive stipends during the entire time they are studying if they maintain at least an average scholastic record. Special boarding houses and schools exist for ex-servicemen who have lost their eyesight, where they are taught net-weaving and other occupations.

The Nation-wide shortage of skilled personnel offers favorable employment opportunities to graduates of all schools. Many disabled ex-servicemen have already found employment as teachers, veterinarians, accountants, economists, technicians, drivers, telegraph and cinema operators, draftsmen, and the like. Severely handicapped graduates of vocational rehabilitation schools who are unable to seek their own employment have been placed by the placement departments of the people's commissariats of social welfare in suitable employment provided by the managers of industrial and business establishments as well as by the heads of public agencies, under the terms of the rehabilitation decree. In addition to employment, the employers must furnish the men adequate housing accommodations and working conditions adapted to the nature of their incapacitation.

To assist and control the vocational rehabilita-

⁵ Op. cit., No. 15, June 21, 1941, Art. 282.

⁶ Op. cit., No. 5, June 28, 1942, Art. 76.

⁷ Op. cit., No. 31, Dec. 19, 1940, Art. 785.

tion activities of the people's commissariats of social welfare, the decree created invalids' vocational rehabilitation commissions in each territory, region, and city. These commissions, presided over by the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the respective geographical area, consist of the secretary of the area communist party organization, the secretary of the area communist youth organization, the chairman of the respective area trade-union organization, and the head of the area social welfare department. The latter serves as secretary of the control commission. The voca-

tional rehabilitation and placement activities of the people's commissariats of social welfare are further controlled by the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., to which monthly reports on the results achieved must be submitted.

The Soviet Government attaches great importance to its vocational rehabilitation program. Its progress and success are widely advertised throughout the U. S. S. R. and it has proved a great morale builder to the Red Army man, who is constantly reminded that he need have no fear for his future if he is disabled in the defense of his country.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Recipient Rates for the Special Types of Public Assistance

Comparison among States of the numbers of recipients of public assistance must be based upon recipient rates rather than the absolute numbers. To say, for example, that California had the second largest number of recipients of old-age assistance in January is to give only part of the picture; if the number of recipients is related to the population aged 65 years and over, California drops to seventeenth place. The rankings of the States in recipient rates for the special types of public assistance are shown as of January 1943 in charts 1, 2, and 3.

The numbers of recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind shown regularly in this section of the Bulletin represent the numbers of checks issued for the month. Recipients of aid to dependent children are reported in terms of the number of children for whom assistance is provided and the number of families represented by these children. Only persons eligible for the respective types of assistance are reported as recipients, although other needy persons in their families also may benefit from the assistance payments.

Recipient rates for old-age assistance (chart 1) are based on the number of persons aged 65 and over—the group for which provision is made in the Social Security Act. Rates for aid to dependent children (chart 2) are computed on the basis of the number of children under age 18, though the act provides Federal funds for children in certain specific family situations only, and includes children aged 16–18 only if they are regularly attending school. Inasmuch as Federal matching funds may be used for aiding blind persons of all ages and since reliable enumerations of blind persons do not exist, recipient rates for this program (chart 3) are related to the total population. These rates, therefore, are considerably cruder than the rates for the other programs.

State Policies Affecting Recipient Rates

Differences in State policies are an important factor in an interpretation of variations in recipient rates. Although Federal funds have been available since the beginning of 1940 to aid chil-

dren under 18 years of age, 13 States do not yet give aid beyond age 15.¹ Texas gives aid only through age 13, and Michigan through age 16; in Wisconsin, aid to children beyond 16 is optional with counties, but the State will match assistance through age 20. Differences in State policies for aiding blind persons 65 years of age or over through old-age assistance or through aid to the blind have a major effect on recipient counts for aid to the blind but do not appreciably influence the larger recipient counts for old-age assistance.

In about one-fourth of the States the number of recipients reported for old-age assistance is an understatement of the number of persons 65 years of age and over for whom assistance is provided.² In these States, a wife aged 65 years or over may receive assistance through the payment made to her husband. Since the two aged persons receive one check, they are reported as only one recipient. The extent of the understatement of recipients in these States is unknown except in South Carolina. Information for this State indicates that the understatement in number of recipients in January 1943 was approximately 2,700 and in the recipient rate, 30 per 1,000 population aged 65 and over.

Changes in Rates With Federal Participation

The source of funds and the stage of development of programs in certain States explain unusually low recipient rates in these States. Iowa and Nevada, 2 of the 10 States with lowest rates for aid to dependent children in January, administered programs under State laws without Federal financial participation. In 3 of these 10 States—Connecticut, Mississippi, and Texas—Federal-State programs had started as late as 1941, and in another State, Kentucky, in the month for which the rates are reported. Nevada and Kentucky are also among the 10 States with lowest recipient rates for aid to the blind. Nevada administers this type of aid as well as aid to

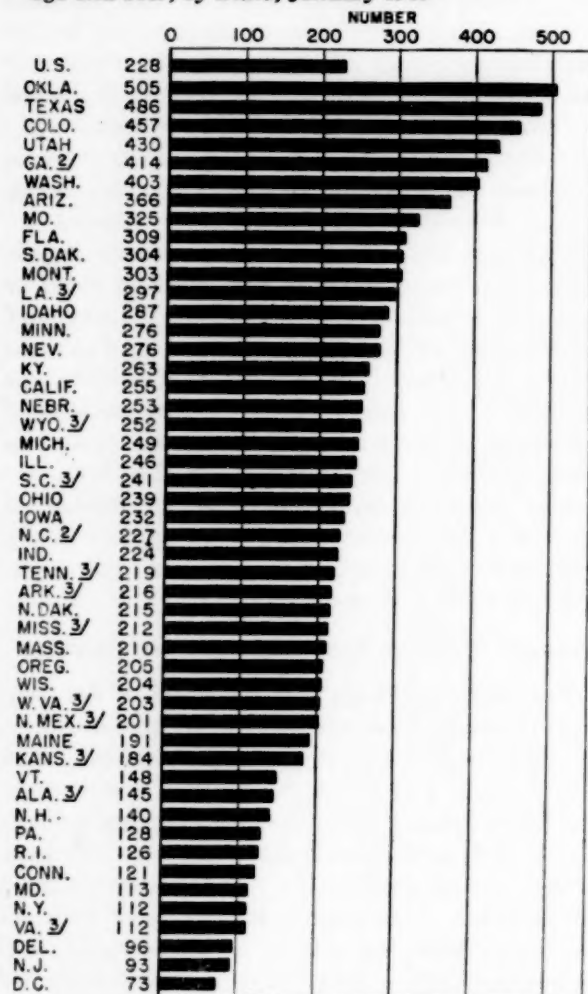
¹ Ariz., D. C., Ga., Ind., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. Y., Okla., S. Car., S. Dak., Tenn., and Vt. New York has amended its law to include children 16–18 after July 1, 1943.

² See chart 1, footnotes 2 and 3.

dependent children without Federal financial participation, and Kentucky made first payments for aid to the blind in December 1942.

Although Federal-State programs of old-age assistance have been in operation in all States since September 1938 and in most States for longer periods, the beginning of 1943 represented diverse stages even in these programs. January 1943 marked the all-time peak load for old-age

Chart 1.—Old-age assistance: Recipients in the continental United States per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over, by State, January 1943¹



¹ Based on estimates of population 65 years of age and over, April 1943, computed by the Social Security Board. Rates for Alaska and Hawaii are omitted, because estimates are not available for present population, which presumably differs substantially from that for 1940.

² Rate may be underestimate. In Georgia a single payment may be made to husband and wife, but this procedure is not usual; in North Carolina, practice differs in various counties.

³ Rate may be appreciable underestimate, because only 1 recipient is reported when single payment is made to husband and wife, both over 65.

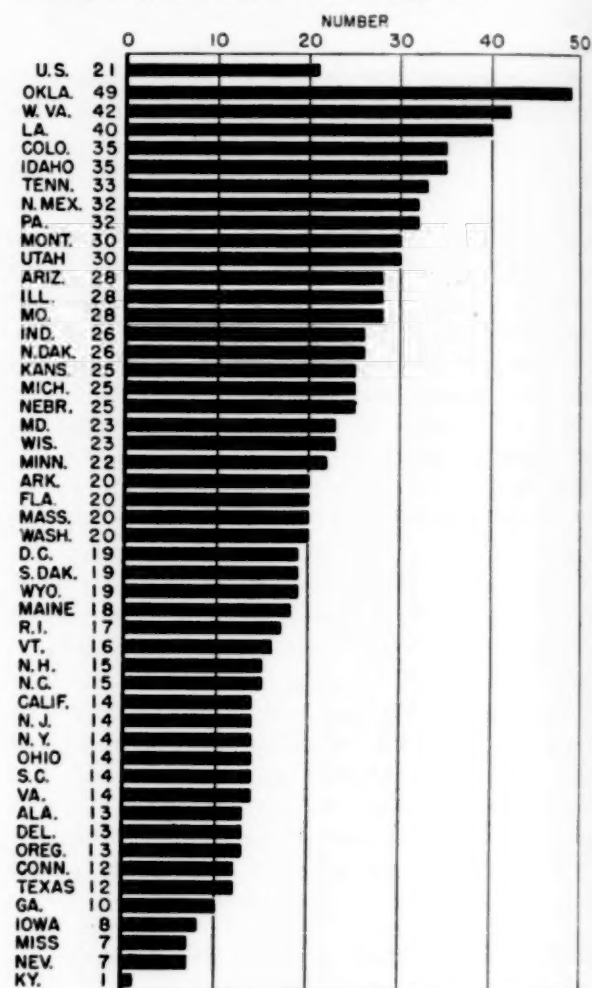
NOTE: Information received after chart was prepared that footnote 3 applies also to Idaho.

assistance in Arizona and Texas, and only very slight declines from the peaks in Georgia and Oklahoma. All 10 States with lowest recipient rates for old-age assistance, on the other hand, showed declines from earlier peaks occurring in the years 1940-42.

Differences in Need and in Standards

State variation in need among the aged, blind, and children is a primary factor in the diversity of recipient rates from State to State and from time to time. Among the States where recipient

Chart 2.—Aid to dependent children: Number of children aided in the continental United States per 1,000 children under 18, by State, January 1943¹

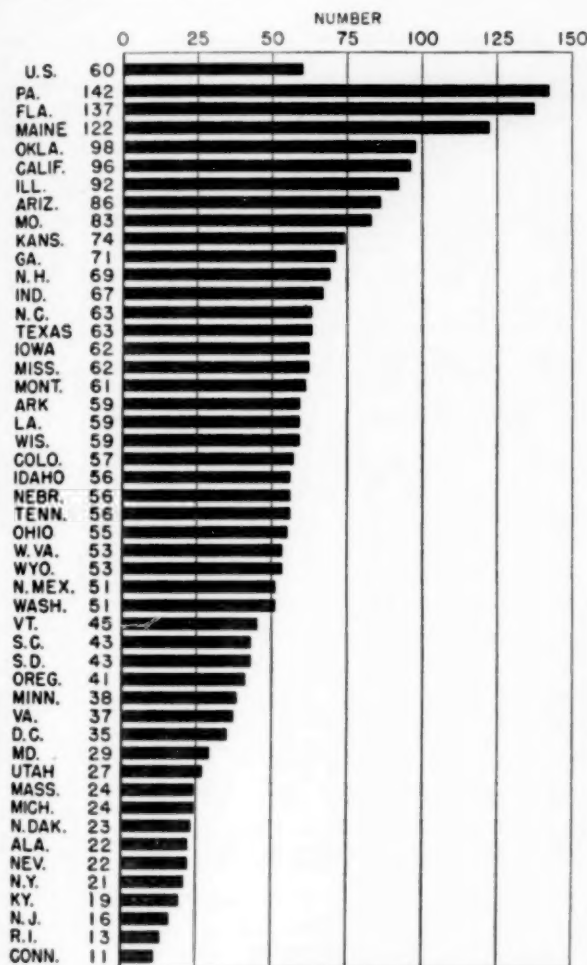


¹ Population under 18 as of Apr. 1, 1940, from the U. S. Bureau of the Census. For Iowa and Nevada, rates are for programs administered under State law without Federal participation; for Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska, rates include such programs. Rate for Hawaii is omitted, because estimate is not available for present population which presumably differs substantially from that for 1940.

rates are now relatively low are several in which recipients or their relatives have the greatest opportunities for industrial employment.

Conditions of eligibility and standards for assistance influence recipient rates and sometimes obscure the relationship between these rates and the extent of need. Assistance would be granted to persons in some States but denied in others because, in the latter States, the individuals do not meet the more rigid requirements for eligibility, such as those pertaining to length of State residence, United States citizenship, value

Chart 3.—Aid to the blind: Recipients in the continental United States per 100,000 population, by State, January 1943¹



¹ Civilian population as of May 1, 1942, from preliminary estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, based on data from sugar-ration registrations. For Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, rates are for programs administered under State law without Federal participation; for California, rate includes such program. Rate for Hawaii is omitted, because estimate is not available for present population which presumably differs substantially from that for 1940.

of property, or responsibility of relatives. The number of persons determined to be eligible on the basis of need depends on the assistance level. Certain States prescribe uniform amounts for the totals of assistance and other income which equal or exceed the maximums set by other States. This policy assumes that all persons whose income is less than the amount prescribed are eligible for assistance and encourages relatively high recipient rates in these States. Such policies are reflected in the recipient rates for old-age assistance in Colorado, Utah, Washington, Nevada, California, and Massachusetts and in the rates for the State-financed "blind pension" programs in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Effects of Inadequate Funds

The amount of funds available for assistance also affects recipient rates. If funds are inadequate, it is necessary to choose between limitation of payments and limitation of case loads or to limit both recipients and payments.

Of the 12 States with lowest average per capita income, 5 are among the 12 States with highest recipient rates for one or more of the types of assistance. Three of these low-income States are among the 12 States with highest recipient rates for old-age assistance; 4 are among those with highest rates for aid to dependent children and 2, for aid to the blind.³ Except in one instance (aid to dependent children in New Mexico), average payments in these States are below the average for the Nation. In other low-income States, both recipient rates and average payments are exceptionally low, particularly for aid to dependent children. Five of the 12 States with lowest per capita income are also among the 12 States with lowest recipient rates and lowest average payments under the Federal-State programs for aid to dependent children.⁴

The rank of some States in recipient rates is similar for all programs, whereas in others great differences in the ranking for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children illustrate differences in financial support of these two programs. The most extreme examples of such differences are the rankings of Texas and Georgia, which were 2 and 5 for old-age assistance in contrast to 44 and 45, respectively, for aid to dependent children.

³ Old-age assistance: Okla., Ga., and La.; aid to dependent children: Okla., La., Tenn., and N. Mex.; aid to the blind: Okla. and Ga.

⁴ Ala., S. Car., Ga., Miss., and Ky.

Statistics for the United States

During February, \$90.7 million was expended for public assistance and earnings under the Federal work programs in the continental United States (table 1). This total represented a decline of 5 percent from the previous month and of 42 percent from February 1942. Except for slight increases in March and December 1942, substantial declines have occurred during each of the past 12 months. Old-age assistance accounted for 58 percent of total expenditures in February; aid to dependent children, 13 percent; aid to the blind, 2 percent; general assistance, 12 percent; WPA, 14 percent; and the NYA student work program,

1 percent. The number of recipients and persons employed under the Federal work programs and the amount of payments declined from the previous month in all programs except the NYA student work program.

Old-age assistance.—For the eighth consecutive month, the number of recipients declined less than 1 percent (table 5). The number of recipients in February was 1.9 percent below the number in February 1942. Although payments in February were slightly less than in the previous month, they were 7.5 percent above the amount a year ago. The average payment per recipient increased \$2.06

Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States, by month, February 1942–February 1943¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total	Special types of public assistance				General assistance	Farm Security Administration ²	Civilian Conservation Corps ³	National Youth Administration ⁴		Work Projects Administration ⁵	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁶	
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program			
			Families	Children									
Number of recipients and persons employed													
1942													
February.....		2,241	399	960	78	817	46	107	256	231	998	2	
March.....		2,245	401	965	78	785	38	95	247	220	933	1	
April.....		2,245	400	963	78	723	24	76	237	205	837	(?)	
May.....		2,248	398	958	79	657	14	64	215	181	759	(?)	
June.....		2,250	395	949	79	607	12	53	133	184	671	(?)	
July.....		2,249	390	937	79	566	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	505	(*)	
August.....		2,248	386	928	79	551	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	428	(*)	
September.....		2,245	382	919	79	528	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	382	(*)	
October.....		2,242	374	899	79	503	(*)	(*)	52	(*)	357	(*)	
November.....		2,233	366	879	79	470	(*)	(*)	81	(*)	332	(*)	
December.....		2,226	349	849	76	459	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	300	(*)	
1943													
January.....		2,212	342	830	79	447	(*)	(*)	91	(*)	244	(*)	
February.....		2,200	335	815	78	431	(*)	(*)	94	(*)	161	(*)	
Amount of assistance and earnings													
1942													
February.....	\$157,485	\$48,526	\$13,546	\$2,017	\$19,225	\$1,663	\$7,135	\$1,675	\$5,656	\$57,807	\$235		
March.....	159,465	48,284	13,633	2,029	18,820	1,383	6,332	1,670	5,407	61,786	121		
April.....	150,339	48,458	13,584	2,037	17,179	907	5,071	1,637	5,101	56,306	99		
May.....	141,406	48,888	13,446	2,038	15,394	496	4,262	1,555	4,787	50,506	34		
June.....	135,734	49,115	13,314	2,052	14,149	418	3,544	937	5,311	46,896	28		
July.....	120,168	49,581	13,219	2,054	13,647	(*)	(*)	150	(*)	41,517	(*)		
August.....	109,689	50,039	13,330	2,060	13,313	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	30,938	(*)		
September.....	104,889	50,321	13,054	2,080	12,991	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	26,432	(*)		
October.....	103,759	50,915	12,848	2,084	12,552	(*)	(*)	425	(*)	24,935	(*)		
November.....	100,902	51,726	12,588	2,084	11,536	(*)	(*)	704	(*)	22,264	(*)		
December.....	101,137	52,168	12,631	2,100	11,582	(*)	(*)	722	(*)	21,934	(*)		
1943													
January.....	95,626	52,169	12,426	2,085	10,923	(*)	(*)	661	(*)	17,362	(*)		
February.....	90,722	52,157	12,211	2,067	10,433	(*)	(*)	766	(*)	13,088	(*)		

¹ Partly estimated and subject to revision. For January 1933–January 1942 data, see the Bulletin, February 1943, pp. 23–26. For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52; see also footnotes 3–6.

² Data from the FSA.

³ Data from the CCC. Beginning July 1941, earnings of persons enrolled estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$67.20 for each month for enrollees other than Indians and \$60.50 for Indians.

⁴ Data from the NYA. Beginning July 1941, number employed on out-of-school work program based on an average of weekly employment counts during month.

⁵ Data from the WPA. Beginning July 1942, represents sum of pay rolls approved during month; because of time lag in approval of pay rolls, earnings cannot be related to average number of persons employed during month.

⁶ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning October 1941, represents employment and earnings on projects financed from PWA funds only; data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts.

⁷ Less than 500 persons.

⁸ For changes in series, see the Bulletin, September 1942, pp. 32 ff.

Table 2.—Special types of public assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by month, February 1942–February 1943¹

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind
			Families	Children	
Number of recipients					
1942					
February		2,244,823	395,966	954,865	53,455
March		2,248,642	398,155	950,196	53,764
April		2,248,536	397,303	956,922	53,914
May		2,251,187	395,435	952,036	54,129
June		2,253,522	391,755	943,079	54,378
July		2,252,173	386,798	930,622	54,480
August		2,251,082	383,455	921,422	54,601
September		2,248,497	379,602	912,773	54,651
October		2,244,915	371,560	893,070	54,583
November		2,236,612	362,778	872,725	54,449
December		2,229,518	345,859	842,739	54,643
1943					
January		2,214,650	339,639	825,985	54,507
February		2,202,969	332,354	810,510	54,423
Amount of payments to recipients					
1942					
February	\$63,392,962	\$48,596,481	\$13,503,926		\$1,292,555
March	63,246,613	48,353,910	13,591,286		1,301,417
April	63,380,802	48,527,934	13,542,238		1,310,630
May	63,672,256	48,958,628	13,399,852		1,313,776
June	63,779,932	49,185,310	13,269,418		1,325,204
July	64,158,077	49,650,930	13,173,112		1,334,035
August	64,735,162	50,110,566	13,283,531		1,341,065
September	64,756,627	50,359,082	13,008,782		1,354,763
October	65,146,911	50,986,613	12,801,014		1,359,284
November	65,708,228	51,797,922	12,544,144		1,366,162
December	66,199,555	52,239,355	12,586,381		1,373,819
1943					
January	66,008,889	52,240,709	12,398,779		1,369,401
February	65,788,732	52,229,138	12,184,396		1,375,198

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

Table 3.—Food stamp plan: Number of areas included and participants, and value of stamps issued in the continental United States, by month, February 1942–February 1943¹

Year and month	Number of areas included ²	Number of participants ³		Value of food stamps issued
		Cases	Persons	
1942				
February	1,307	1,115,946	3,589,600	\$9,605,399
March	1,388	1,092,103	3,584,000	9,783,140
April	1,458	1,043,931	3,222,700	9,246,138
May	1,481	986,175	3,094,000	8,718,110
June	1,528	925,010	2,854,100	8,133,159
July	1,533	851,471	2,599,700	7,674,472
August	1,559	835,419	2,467,900	7,274,509
September	1,558	789,824	2,335,800	6,909,438
October	1,556	738,445	2,142,600	6,454,198
November	1,553	671,349	1,932,600	5,849,134
December	1,438	644,881	1,835,000	5,608,942
1943				
January	1,438	(⁴)	1,662,300	5,061,039
February	1,438	(⁴)	1,391,900	4,279,566

¹ Data exclude persons receiving commodities under direct distribution program of the Food Distribution Administration and value of such commodities.

² Through January 1942, an area represents a city, county, or group of counties; beginning with February 1942, an area represents a county or city.

³ Includes recipients of 3 special types of public assistance and of subsistence payments from the FSA; recipients of, and those eligible for, general assistance; persons certified as in need of assistance and employed on or awaiting assignment to projects financed by the WPA.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration. Program discontinued Feb. 28, 1943.

Table 4.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, February 1943¹

State	Number of cases receiving assistance	Amount of payments to cases	Average payment per case	Percentage change from—			
				January 1943 in—		February 1942 in—	
				Number of cases	Amount of payments	Number of cases	Amount of payments
Total ²	431,000	\$10,451,000	\$24.22	-3.6	-4.5	-47.2	-45.7
Ala.	2,247	22,411	9.97	-3	+6	-1.1	+11.8
Alaska	170	4,127	24.28	-10.1	-62.3	(³)	(³)
Ariz.	2,390	58,846	24.62	-4.1	-2.9	-15.3	+9.2
Ark. ⁴	3,564	27,109	7.61	+7	+12.2	-9.2	+13.2
Calif.	15,830	394,556	24.92	-3.3	-4.6	-50.0	-42.8
Colo.	5,812	130,374	22.43	+1.2	+3	(³)	-47.3
Conn.	3,835	109,643	28.59	-5.4	-9.9	-46.4	-47.0
Del.	421	9,296	22.08	-3.9	-2.9	-43.1	-61.3
D. C.	1,099	27,006	24.57	-2.5	-3.0	-44.4	-45.6
Fla. ⁵	5,495	42,429	7.72	-4.8	-4.6	-32.3	-27.4
Ga.	4,162	34,827	8.37	-5.4	-10.4	-31.6	-20.9
Hawaii	630	13,689	21.73	-2.0	-2.0	-29.7	-21.2
Idaho ⁶	899	15,096	16.79	+7	+3.0	-31.1	-19.9
Ill.	52,703	1,317,754	25.00	-4.2	-3.8	-46.8	-44.6
Ind. ⁷	12,500	213,000	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Iowa	9,621	169,618	17.63	-4.4	-6.8	-50.2	-48.4
Kans.	5,633	114,490	20.32	-4.4	-2.7	-50.9	-44.9
Ky.	2,900	38,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
La.	4,901	95,892	19.57	+12.6	+11.8	-58.8	-50.5
Maine	3,398	85,897	25.28	-3.7	-7.6	-39.6	-35.0
Md.	5,410	133,137	24.61	-2.3	-3.0	-23.6	-17.2
Mass.	19,038	481,102	25.27	-2.7	-4.3	-46.5	-48.0
Mich.	17,809	444,203	24.94	-4.1	-5.6	-52.9	-49.8
Minn.	11,255	252,118	22.40	-3.0	-5.0	-52.2	-55.1
Miss.	635	2,966	4.67	(¹⁰)	+1.9	-6.6	+7.3
Mo. ¹¹	9,964	173,604	17.42	-5.9	+25.2	-39.1	-32.9
Mont.	1,613	28,823	17.87	+4	+2.1	-48.2	-44.5
Nebr.	3,254	46,464	14.28	-3.6	-1	-53.1	-46.2
Nev.	370	5,857	15.83	+11.4	+16.2	-23.7	-15.7
N. H.	2,389	58,153	24.34	-1.4	-4.7	-37.1	-36.9
N. J.	11,522	298,297	25.89	-4.3	-4.1	-51.4	-48.9
N. Mex. ¹²	1,192	18,326	15.37	+2	+1.3	-9.9	+33.3
N. Y.	96,980	3,617,436	37.30	-5.6	-5.7	-44.0	-45.1
N. C.	3,313	26,398	7.97	-9	-2.0	-28.8	-19.1
N. Dak.	1,527	27,598	18.07	+2	+8	-52.8	-43.3
Ohio	21,277	442,232	20.78	-5.3	-9.7	-53.5	-61.9
Okl. ¹³	5,964	35,139	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	-3.2	(¹⁵)	-28.4
Oreg.	2,981	80,294	26.94	-2.3	+3.8	-49.6	-30.1
Pa.	33,585	643,447	19.16	-3.8	-12.3	-57.9	-55.3
R. I. ¹⁶	2,491	84,893	34.08	-1.3	-12.4	-46.7	-40.8
S. C.	2,409	19,766	8.21	+4.9	+2.6	+8	-2.3
S. Dak.	1,844	30,765	16.68	+5	+2.8	-53.5	-48.2
Tenn.	2,000	15,000	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)
Tex.	5,300	58,600	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)
Utah	1,931	55,093	28.53	-3.7	-1.1	-54.3	-51.4
Vt.	1,217	24,290	19.96	-9.3	-17.1	-23.2	-12.2
Va.	3,976	45,179	11.36	-6	+2.2	-24.1	-19.4
Wash.	5,529	142,112	25.70	+1.5	+3.5	-34.4	-22.1
W. Va.	9,058	101,327	11.19	-1	+4.0	-43.3	-44.4
Wis.	10,695	238,267	22.28	-4.5	-12.4	-53.4	-55.4
Wyo.	682	13,541	19.85	+3.2	+3.1	-40.5	-31.7

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and total payments for these services in 2 States have been excluded, and cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

³ Data not reported previous to September 1942.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ Comparable data are not available.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents approximately 70 percent of total expenditures.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ No change.

¹¹ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

¹² Represents 3,301 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 2,663 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

or 10 percent over the year, with only 3 States reporting smaller average amounts and 12 States reporting increases of more than \$3.

Aid to dependent children.—The number of families decreased 2.1 percent from the previous month and 16.1 percent from February a year ago. February represented the eleventh consecutive month in which a decline occurred. Payments

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1943¹

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—			
				January 1943 in—		February 1942 in—	
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total²	2,202,969	\$52,229,138	\$23.71	-0.5	(³)	-1.9	+7.1
Ala.	21,536	215,603	10.01	+3	+2.8	+3.7	+14.4
Alaska	1,519	45,900	29.95	-8	-8	-3.8	-1.6
Ariz.	9,626	358,288	37.22	-1	-2	+3.1	+11.8
Ark.	25,103	309,860	14.73	+1	-1	+6	+77.8
Calif.	152,358	5,674,250	37.24	-4	(³)	-3.9	-1.9
Colo.	41,905	1,680,981	40.11	-4	+4.9	-2.5	-4.3
Conn.	16,557	498,570	30.11	-1.1	-9	-6.7	-3.6
Del.	2,057	27,075	13.16	-2.0	-1.8	-14.7	-10.8
D. C.	3,317	90,414	27.26	+1.1	-7	-7.5	-4.0
Fla.	42,459	613,420	14.45	-1.4	-1.1	+7.8	+11.3
Ga.	70,638	671,008	9.50	-2	+9	+16.6	+27.5
Hawaii	1,544	26,216	16.98	-7	+6	-13.6	+8.5
Idaho	10,022	269,393	26.88	+7	+7	+2.2	+19.5
Ill.	149,554	4,163,298	27.84	-4	+2	-1	+10.0
Ind.	67,429	1,434,220	21.27	-9	+1	-3.9	+8.1
Iowa	54,971	1,221,748	22.23	-5	-1	-3.3	+1.4
Kans.	30,414	746,083	24.53	-5	+1	-1.8	+3.1
Ky.	52,112	533,058	10.23	-9	-8	-12.7	-5.2
La.	37,914	629,442	16.60	-4	+13.2	+6.4	+33.0
Maine	15,910	347,686	21.85	-5	-2	+3.6	+7.3
Md.	14,751	301,388	20.43	-1.4	-5	-14.1	-6.0
Mass.	82,003	2,832,004	34.54	-5	+5	-6.5	+8.3
Mich.	88,352	2,007,221	22.72	-9	(³)	-5.3	+17.7
Minn.	61,587	1,418,938	23.04	-6	-4	-3.1	+1.2
Miss.	25,703	332,784	9.06	-1.3	-1.2	-7.3	-6.8
Mo.	111,754	2,214,702	19.82	+3	+6	-4.4	+44.2
Mont.	12,056	288,250	23.91	-4	+4	-3.6	+6.3
Nebr.	28,055	586,267	20.90	-7	-6	-5.9	-2.1
Nev.	2,078	66,087	31.80	-9	-2	-7.5	-2.1
N. H.	7,101	172,940	24.35	-6	-1	-2.4	+6.1
N. J.	27,911	660,703	23.67	-1.4	-9	-8.8	-3.7
N. Mex.	5,050	97,175	19.24	-5	+1	(³)	+20.3
N. Y.	111,680	3,294,099	29.50	-1.2	-1.7	-8.0	+1.5
N. C.	38,177	400,106	10.45	-9	-6	-2.2	-2
N. Dak.	9,153	177,531	19.40	-3	+3	-3.7	+2.5
Ohio	137,208	3,718,738	27.10	-4	-2	-1.7	+12.2
Okla.	77,755	1,715,286	22.06	-3	(³)	(³)	+16.1
Oreg.	20,196	523,819	25.93	-8	+3.1	-7.9	+6.4
Pa.	92,716	2,413,482	26.03	-9	-1	-7.9	+5.1
R. I.	7,333	185,742	25.33	-5	+3	-1.1	+12.1
S. C.	21,134	216,005	10.22	-6	-4	+5.4	+2.6
S. Dak.	14,269	290,677	20.37	-1.0	+6	-4.2	+2.6
Tenn.	39,987	516,479	12.92	-4	+4.0	+9.5	+31.6
Tex.	182,249	3,736,824	20.61	+1	-3.2	+10.4	+17.9
Utah	13,942	379,242	27.20	-5	-2	-5.5	-4.7
Vt.	5,287	95,963	18.15	-8	(³)	-3.9	+6
Va.	18,569	198,422	10.69	-1.0	-7	-7.9	-4.4
Wash.	62,510	2,113,290	33.81	-7	-7	-2.3	-9
W. Va.	21,865	371,495	16.99	-1.5	-1.9	-4.0	-6.2
Wis.	52,101	1,273,610	24.45	-5	+1	-4.3	+2
Wyo.	3,490	93,696	26.85	-4	-4	-2.5	+7.1

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² All 51 States have plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Includes \$115,491 incurred for payments to 2,878 recipients 60 but under 65 years of age.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ No change.

declined 1.7 percent from the previous month and 9.9 percent from February 1942. During the 12-month period the average payment per family increased \$2.52 or 7.4 percent. Only 2 States reported lower average payments, but 13 States

Table 6.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1943¹

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—			
				January 1943 in—		February 1942 in—	
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	78,335	\$2,067,988	\$26.40	-0.5	-0.9	+0.5	+2.5
Total, 45 States²	54,423	1,375,198	25.27	-2	+4	+1.8	+6.4
Ala.	641	6,726	10.49	-9	+1.4	+2.1	+18.4
Ariz.	400	13,977	34.94	+3	+1	(³)	+5.8
Ark.	1,166	19,136	16.41	-3	-2	+1.2	+72.1
Calif.	6,852	322,073	47.00	-3	-3	-6.1	-5.7
Colo.	619	21,194	34.24	-2	+2	-3.3	+1.0
Conn.	199	6,069	30.50	+5.3	+10.3	-3.9	-2.2
D. C.	290	9,896	34.12	-3	+7.2	+11.1	+22.5
Fla.	2,623	40,327	15.37	-1.4	-1.4	-3.6	-4
Ga.	2,191	27,274	12.45	-3	+4	+16.5	+27.7
Hawaii	73	1,426	19.53	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Idaho	268	7,401	27.62	-4	(³)	-4.6	+12.6
Ill.	7,155	\$93,985	\$13.59	-2.9	-2.9	-5.4	-6.4
Ind.	2,337	66,072	28.27	-4	-1	-8	+31.1
Iowa	1,508	42,746	28.35	-1.0	-1	-2.5	+5.4
Kans.	1,256	32,315	25.73	-1.1	-1.2	-6.6	-1.2
Ky.	683	8,378	12.27	+31.1	+30.8	(³)	(³)
La.	1,456	29,681	20.39	+8	+12.7	+11.1	+33.2
Maine	1,003	23,190	23.12	-1.6	-1.1	-7.0	-5.5
Md.	539	12,712	23.58	-2.4	-2.2	-15.5	-10.9
Mass.	1,026	26,254	25.59	+4	+7	-11.1	-8.6
Mich.	1,346	38,470	28.58	-1.0	-8	-2.7	+10.3
Minn.	1,025	29,796	29.07	+6	+1.1	+1.4	+9.0
Miss.	1,312	13,938	10.62	-8	-7	+4.4	+7.8
Mo.	\$ 1,000	\$ 82,000					
Mont.	322	8,230	25.56	+1.3	+2.0	+6.3	+14.1
Nebr.	683	15,078	22.08	-9	-4	-8.0	-3.8
Nev.	28	1,022	36.89	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
N. H.	321	7,871	24.52	-9	-1.0	-4.5	+6
N. J.	674	17,362	25.76	-1.7	-1.2	-7.9	-1.7
N. Mex.	252	5,796	22.91	+1.6	+2.1	+10.5	+37.7
N. Y.	2,626	80,088	30.50	-1.2	-5	-6.7	+2.8
N. C.	2,201	33,933	15.42	-4	-2	-1	+2.3
N. Dak.	129	2,859	22.16	-3.0	-1	-7.2	-7.3
Ohio	3,783	83,990	22.19	-8	-1	-5.3	+2.3
Okla.	2,126	50,869	23.93	-6	-1	-2.7	+9.9
Oreg.	428	13,598	31.77	-1.2	+2.7	-9.7	+6.9
Pa.	13,649	465,783	33.79	-7	-8	-2.0	-5.1
R. I.	96	2,223	23.16	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
S. C.	809	8,510	10.52	-1.0	-5	-1	-1.5
S. Dak.	245	4,096	16.72	-4.3	-1	-2.0	+9.0
Tenn.	1,638	21,790	13.30	-6	+4.1	+4.5	+14.2
Tex.	4,154	97,169	23.39	+1.7	+2.2	+69.9	+72.7
Utah	141	4,161	29.51	-4.7	-3.6	-20.8	-13.3
Vt.	152	3,446	22.67	-1.9	-1.7	-6.2	-3.9
Va.	1,044	14,088	13.49	+7	+1.6	-2.9	+1.6
Wash.	888	31,899	35.92	-7	-7	-14.6	-13.6
W. Va.	969	21,180	21.86	-1.4	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9
Wis.	1,804	44,166	24.48	-1.0	-1.0	-6.6	-4.8
Wyo.	124	3,775	30.44	(³)	+6	-10.1	+5.1

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation. Delaware and Alaska do not have programs for aid to the blind.

² Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ No change.

⁴ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁵ Not computed; less than 100 recipients.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ No program in operation in February 1942.

⁸ Estimated.

reported increases of \$6 or more. Connecticut and Washington reported increases of nearly \$16.

Aid to the blind.—Both the number and amount of payments decreased less than 1 percent from January, but were slightly higher than a year ago. In the 12-month period, the average payment per recipient increased more than \$1 in 29 States.

General assistance.—The steady decline in num-

ber of cases and in amount of payments continued during February (table 4). The total number of cases was 3.6 percent below the previous month and 47.2 percent less than in February 1942. Payments were 4.5 percent less than in the previous month and 45.7 percent less than a year ago. Twelve States, however, reported an increase from January in the number of cases, and 19 States

Table 7.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1943¹

State	Number of recipients		Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per family	Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children			January 1943 in—			February 1942 in—		
					Number of recipients		Amount of payments	Number of recipients		Amount of payments
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total	335,282	817,075	\$12,242,103	\$36.51	-2.1	-1.8	-1.7	-16.1	-15.2	-9.9
Total, 48 States ¹	332,354	810,510	12,184,396	36.66	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-16.1	-15.1	-9.8
Alabama	5,089	14,076	86,612	17.02	-1.4	-1.6	+1.6	-11.3	-14.6	+7.5
Alaska	59	122	1,868	80.21	+2.6	+5.2	-1.8	-20.4	-20.8	-11.1
Arizona	1,815	5,046	64,032	35.28	-3.6	-2.1	-2.5	-24.3	-21.3	-20.4
Arkansas	5,673	14,784	126,433	22.29	-9	-7	-9	-9.6	-8.5	+39.6
California	9,615	23,445	560,519	58.30	-3.0	-2.9	-1.7	-34.5	-33.2	-25.1
Colorado	4,696	11,922	151,449	32.25	-1.8	-1.6	-1.1	-24.1	-21.8	-20.4
Connecticut	2,069	5,232	127,400	61.58	-6	-1.0	-8	+70.6	+64.5	+129.4
Delaware	336	914	13,404	39.89	-5.1	-5.4	+1	-39.9	-44.1	-28.4
District of Columbia	947	2,833	37,012	59.08	-3.1	+1.0	-3.0	-15.2	-12.9	-9.7
Florida ²	4,853	11,075	117,301	24.17	-3.7	-3.3	-4.1	-10.2	-14.3	-8.1
Georgia	4,558	10,987	105,899	23.23	-1.1	-1.5	-8	-7	-2.3	+3.8
Hawaii	649	2,068	29,514	45.48	-3.3	-1.8	-1.5	-36.2	-30.0	-23.8
Idaho	2,353	6,200	82,913	35.24	-8	-1.0	-7	-24.1	-21.5	-14.7
Illinois	26,336	59,624	853,639	32.41	+9	+7	+7	+19.9	+20.5	+21.3
Indiana	11,990	25,674	387,360	32.31	-2.7	-2.5	-2.3	-22.6	-20.3	-17.2
Iowa	2,772	6,805	55,061	19.14	-9	+1.4	-3.2	-15.0	-14.9	-15.1
Kansas	5,399	13,249	206,506	38.25	-3.0	-2.6	-2.3	-19.2	-17.5	-11.3
Kentucky ³	4,680	12,170	22,800	33.53	+47.8	+47.6	+30.3	+78.9	+76.4	+37.3
Louisiana	13,196	33,825	385,434	29.21	-1.1	-1.2	+7	-13.9	-12.9	-5.8
Maine	1,729	4,846	77,470	44.81	-5	-3	+1.2	-3.1	-4	+6.9
Maryland	4,213	11,844	143,912	34.16	-3.2	-3.0	-3.3	-28.8	-27.7	-25.7
Massachusetts	9,151	22,836	600,032	65.57	-4.7	-2.5	-1.9	-26.5	-25.0	-17.7
Michigan	10,577	38,960	795,232	47.97	-3.1	-2.6	-3.2	-22.7	-22.0	-13.7
Minnesota	7,572	18,305	270,680	35.75	-1.9	-1.7	-1.5	-18.4	-17.1	-16.3
Mississippi	2,446	6,245	49,440	20.22	-8	-6	-4	-7.5	-8.3	-7.5
Missouri	13,177	30,642	408,677	31.01	-9	-6	-6	-7.2	-5.8	+23.9
Montana	2,053	5,203	66,487	32.39	+1.9	+1.0	+2.0	-22.2	-19.9	-17.4
Nebraska ⁴	4,260	9,801	135,446	31.79	-2.5	-2.2	-2.3	-25.7	-23.7	-25.2
Nevada	117	240	2,688	22.97	+14.7	-	+12.7	+2.6	-	-4.5
New Hampshire	833	2,087	42,547	51.08	-1.3	-1.6	-7	+7.1	+7.4	+18.3
New Jersey	6,394	14,721	206,803	32.34	-5.1	-5.1	-4.4	-30.4	-29.6	-28.9
New Mexico	2,347	6,831	86,318	36.78	-1.1	-1.2	-7	+3.3	+3.0	+41.9
New York	22,112	45,281	1,197,676	54.16	-4.5	-3.9	-4.0	-26.7	-24.1	-19.8
North Carolina	8,737	20,496	155,360	17.78	-1.6	-1.3	-8	-12.5	-13.0	-8.5
North Dakota	2,106	5,843	72,307	34.33	-1.7	-2.2	-9	-16.1	-16.2	-9.0
Ohio	10,395	27,295	425,170	40.90	-1.8	-1.8	-5	-12.0	-12.1	-7.1
Oklahoma	17,123	40,014	389,315	22.74	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1	-11.3	-12.0	-1.6
Oregon	1,572	3,691	84,633	53.84	-2.0	-2.0	+4.6	-25.9	-26.3	-9.8
Pennsylvania	35,822	91,566	1,736,636	48.48	-4.3	-3.8	-3.7	-34.8	-33.6	-19.2
Rhode Island	1,219	3,282	68,687	56.35	-8	-1.1	+7	-4.2	-7.8	+12.3
South Carolina	3,781	11,010	64,006	16.93	-8	-1.4	+2.0	-4.7	-5.1	-1.7
South Dakota	1,815	4,220	54,478	30.02	+4	-1	+1.6	+5	-6	+5.5
Tennessee	13,532	34,160	275,980	20.39	-4	-5	+3.1	-3.9	-2.1	+4.6
Texas	11,672	26,358	249,937	21.41	+1	+3	+3	+153.0	+168.7	+164.3
Utah	2,276	6,031	108,695	47.76	-3.1	-3.2	-2.8	-43.6	-42.7	-38.5
Vermont	653	1,727	21,776	33.35	-8	-2.1	-2	-10.5	-11.7	-9.3
Virginia	4,562	12,976	97,035	21.27	-1.1	-9	-4	-7.4	-9.2	-3.5
Washington	3,596	8,812	205,890	57.26	-2.7	-2.7	+1.3	-31.0	-29.8	-4.5
West Virginia	10,586	28,911	321,188	30.34	-3.5	-3.1	-3.6	-9.2	-7.0	-9.9
Wisconsin	9,226	21,867	394,860	42.80	-1.8	-1.7	-8	-22.6	-20.3	-16.2
Wyoming	563	1,505	19,487	34.61	-2.8	-2.5	-2.9	-27.4	-25.8	-24.6

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

² Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁴ Partly estimated.

⁵ No approved plan for February 1942. Percentage change based on program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁶ In addition, in 60 counties payments amounting to \$5,612 were made from local funds without State or Federal participation to 331 families in behalf of 600 children under State mothers' pension law; some of these families also received aid under plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁷ Estimated.

reported increases in payments.

Federal work programs.—With the WPA in the final stages of liquidation, the number of persons employed dropped 34 percent and earnings 25 percent from the level in January. Both figures

were less than one-fourth those in February 1942. Both the number of persons employed and amount of earnings under the NYA student work program increased over the previous month's totals, but were less than half the February 1942 figures.

Table 8.—Public assistance and Federal work programs, by State, February 1943¹

State	Number of recipients and persons employed					Amount of assistance and earnings (in thousands)					
	Special types of public assistance ¹			General assistance (cases)	National Youth Administration student work program	Work Projects Administration	Total	Special types of public assistance ²	General assistance	National Youth Administration student work program	Work Projects Administration ⁴
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind								
Total	2,202,969	335,282	78,335	³ 431,000	93,618	161,369	\$90,965	\$66,539	⁵ \$10,451	\$766	\$13,089
Alabama	21,536	5,089	641	2,247	4,195	6,283	779	309	22	27	421
Alaska	1,519	39		170			52	47	4		
Arizona	9,626	1,815	400	2,390	270	178	522	436	59	3	24
Arkansas	25,103	5,673	1,166	⁶ 3,564	2,047	5,647	875	515	⁷ 27	11	321
California	152,358	9,615	6,852	15,830	2,281	1,244	7,233	6,557	305	25	257
Colorado	41,905	4,696	619	5,812	1,259	227	2,046	1,854	130	11	52
Connecticut	16,557	2,069	199	3,835	448	92	775	632	110	6	27
Delaware	2,057	336		421	113	122	68	40	9	2	17
District of Columbia	3,317	947	290	1,099	265	103	197	137	27	4	29
Florida	42,459	4,853	2,623	⁷ 5,495	1,633	5,905	1,229	771	⁷ 42	11	404
Georgia	70,638	4,558	2,191	4,162	4,240	7,064	1,308	804	35	26	443
Hawaii	1,544	649	73	630		5	71	57	14		(⁹)
Idaho	10,022	2,353	268	⁸ 899	422	46	400	360	⁹ 15	3	28
Illinois	149,554	26,356	7,135	52,703	4,431	9,547	7,414	5,221	1,318	42	833
Indiana	67,429	11,960	2,337	¹⁰ 12,500	1,762	1,257	2,246	1,888	¹⁰ 213	15	131
Iowa	54,971	⁷ 772	1,508	9,621	1,792	701	1,616	1,318	170	17	112
Kansas	30,414	5,399	1,256	5,633	1,544	118	1,171	985	114	12	59
Kentucky	52,112	⁷ 680	683	¹¹ 2,900	2,613	5,929	1,008	⁷ 564	¹¹ 38	18	388
Louisiana	37,914	13,196	1,456	4,901	3,019	3,760	1,435	1,045	96	21	273
Maine	15,910	1,729	1,003	3,398	464	55	550	448	86	4	12
Maryland	14,751	4,213	539	5,410	485	414	659	458	133	5	62
Massachusetts	82,003	9,151	1,026	19,038	1,527	9,380	4,697	3,458	481	18	740
Michigan	88,352	16,577	1,346	17,809	2,920	5,582	3,753	2,841	444	26	442
Minnesota	61,587	7,572	1,025	11,255	2,288	3,766	2,297	1,719	252	19	307
Mississippi	25,703	2,446	1,312	635	2,937	8,083	756	296	3	18	439
Missouri	111,754	13,177	¹¹ 5,700	⁹ 9,964	3,203	4,209	3,353	¹² 2,705	¹⁷ 174	24	449
Montana	12,056	2,053	322	1,613	617	877	539	363	29	5	141
Nebraska	28,055	4,260	683	3,254	1,206	206	833	737	46	9	40
Nevada	2,078	177	88	370	32	11	77	70	6	(⁹)	1
New Hampshire	7,101	833	321	2,389	322	57	303	223	58	3	18
New Jersey	27,911	6,394	674	¹⁰ 11,522	928	6,942	1,711	885	¹⁰ 298	9	519
New Mexico	5,050	2,347	253	¹¹ 1,102	482	642	289	189	⁶ 18	3	78
New York	111,680	22,112	2,626	¹¹ 96,980	6,700	15,205	9,823	4,572	3,617	67	1,567
North Carolina	38,177	8,737	2,201	3,313	2,622	6,218	998	589	26	24	359
North Dakota	9,153	2,106	129	1,527	919	28	307	253	28	7	20
Ohio	137,208	10,395	3,783	21,277	3,677	2,987	5,032	4,228	442	34	328
Oklahoma	77,755	17,123	2,126	¹³ 5,964	2,851	248	2,246	2,155	35	20	35
Oregon	20,198	1,572	428	2,981	506	112	730	622	80	6	22
Pennsylvania	92,716	35,822	¹³ 6,449	33,585	4,871	16,296	6,627	4,556	643	47	1,380
Rhode Island	7,333	1,219	96	⁷ 2,491	253	299	388	257	¹⁸ 85	3	44
South Carolina	21,134	3,781	800	2,409	2,731	5,059	671	280	20	18	345
South Dakota	14,269	1,815	245	1,844	1,271	55	409	349	31	8	21
Tennessee	39,987	13,532	1,638	¹¹ 2,000	3,279	6,795	1,235	814	¹¹ 15	21	385
Texas	182,249	11,672	4,154	¹¹ 5,300	6,627	10,676	4,958	4,104	¹¹ 59	51	744
Utah	13,942	2,276	141	1,931	592	65	563	492	55	6	10
Vermont	5,287	653	152	1,217	330	38	163	121	24	3	15
Virginia	18,569	4,562	1,044	3,976	2,066	1,016	473	310	45	18	101
Washington	62,510	3,596	888	5,529	556	364	2,560	2,351	142	6	60
West Virginia	21,865	10,586	969	9,058	1,390	6,369	1,270	714	101	9	446
Wisconsin	52,101	9,226	1,804	10,695	2,432	1,070	2,101	1,713	238	21	129
Wyoming	3,490	563	124	682	200	17	140	117	14	2	8

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

² Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

³ Includes data for programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

⁴ Beginning July 1942, represents sum of pay rolls approved during month; because of time lag in approval of pay rolls, earnings cannot be related to average number of persons employed during month.

⁵ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and total payments for these services in 2 States have been excluded, and cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

⁶ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁷ Partly estimated.

⁸ Less than \$500.

⁹ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents approximately 70 percent of total expenditures.

¹⁰ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

¹¹ Estimated.

¹² Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

¹³ Represents 3,301 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 2,663 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • REPORTS AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations of the Unemployment Compensation Program

February activities.—After a rise in January, benefit payments resumed their downward trend and in February dropped 10.7 percent. Disbursements aggregating \$10.9 million were made for 834,000 weeks of total, partial, or part-total unemployment.

Except for Arkansas, Missouri, and Wyoming, all States west of the Mississippi River reported an increase in benefit payments, while all but 6 States east of the Mississippi reported decreases (table 2). Benefits in the group of western States increased 19 percent over January, while benefits in the eastern States decreased 17 percent. Throughout the country the levels of benefit disbursements in February were far below those a year earlier. In 25 States February payments were less than one-fourth the amount paid in February 1942 and in only 3 States was the amount as much as half that a year earlier. For the Nation as a whole, disbursements for January and February combined were 44 percent below the amount paid in January 1942 alone. Except for Alabama and Missouri, each State paid out less during the 2 months in the current year than in January 1942.

Table 1.—Summary of unemployment compensation operations, February 1943

Item	Number or amount	Percentage change from—	
		January 1943	February 1942
Initial claims.....	183,243	-39.0	-70.5
Continued claims.....	1,058,903	-13.8	-74.2
Waiting-period.....	167,543	-36.3	-73.7
Compensable.....	891,360	-7.6	-74.3
Weeks compensated ¹	834,218	-12.6	-75.1
Total unemployment.....	755,048	-10.0	-75.6
Part-total unemployment ²	21,436	-7	-76.7
Partial unemployment ²	39,078	-41.6	-76.4
Number of beneficiaries ³ :			
Estimated individuals during month.....	300,100	-7.0	-75.2
Weekly average for month.....	208,644	-8.0	-75.1
Gross benefits paid ⁴	\$10,877,750	-10.7	-72.7
Net benefits paid since benefits first payable ⁵	\$2,055,604,065		
Funds available for benefits ⁶	\$3,662,920,012	+4.6	+34.6

¹ Excludes Alaska for January and February 1943; data not reported.

² Excludes New York, because data not reported, and Montana and Pennsylvania which have no provisions for partial and part-total unemployment.

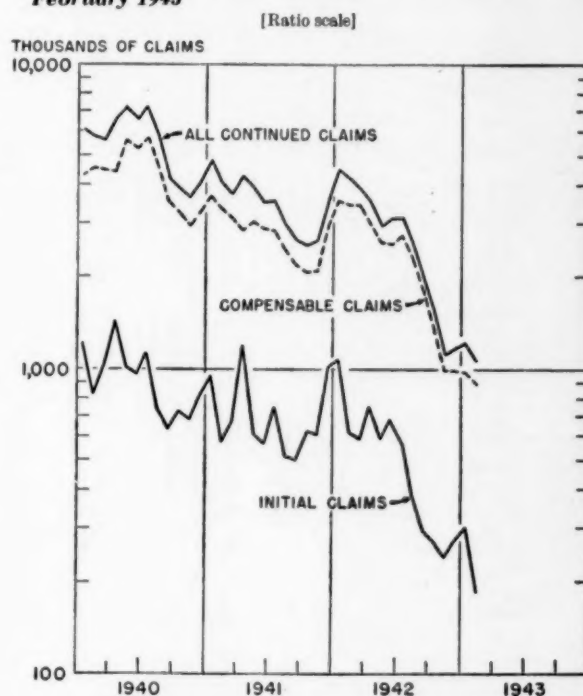
³ Based on 47 States reporting this type of payment during both periods.

⁴ Based on 45 States reporting this type of payment during both periods.

⁵ As of Feb. 28, 1943.

Persons recently laid off from work filed 183,000 initial claims for benefits at local offices during February, 39 percent less than in January and 24 percent below the previous record low established in November 1942, the month preceding the usual seasonal rise in initial-claim receipts (table 3 and chart 1). Every State but Nevada, Rhode Island,

Chart 1.—Number of initial and continued claims received in local offices, by month, January 1940–February 1943



and the Territories reported decreases in initial-claim receipts during February, and 12 States reported declines amounting to 50 percent or more. Although the sharp decrease is probably due, in part, to the fewer filing days in February, it presages an almost certain further decrease in benefit payments during March.

The 1.1 million continued claims received in February represented an estimated 1.0 million man-weeks of covered unemployment of which 834,000 were compensated. This last represented a decline of 13 percent from the number in the pre-

Table 2.—Number of beneficiaries, number of weeks compensated, and amount of benefits paid, February 1943, and funds available for benefits as of February 28, 1943, by State

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 20, 1943]

Social Security Board region and State	Beneficiaries			Weeks compensated for specified types of unemployment				Benefits paid ²			Funds available for benefits ⁴ as of Feb. 28, 1943 ⁵	
	Average weekly number	Percentage change from—		Estimated number of different individuals during month	All types	Total	Part-total ¹	Partial ¹	Amount ³	Percentage change from—		
		January 1943	February 1942							January 1943	February 1942	
Total ⁶	208,644	-8.0	-75.1	300,100	834,218	755,048	21,436	39,078	⁷ \$10,877,750	-10.7	-72.7	\$3,662,920,012
Region I:												
Connecticut	1,194	-1.0	-83.9	1,800	4,776	4,485	3	288	72,595	+2.0	-78.7	96,601,506
Maine	1,772	-12.2	-47.4	2,000	7,089	6,216	224	649	59,282	-15.7	-38.8	16,304,685
Massachusetts	5,312	-12.2	-81.4	7,200	21,248	19,398	165	1,685	257,620	-11.4	-78.8	145,460,933
New Hampshire	890	-12.3	-74.3	800	2,360	2,125	14	221	23,408	-10.1	-69.5	13,117,089
Rhode Island	1,842	-12.7	-70.0	2,500	7,367	6,550	28	789	105,980	-11.1	-60.6	37,110,137
Vermont	363	+3.7	-70.5	500	1,453	1,371	37	45	15,778	-1.6	-67.7	6,767,600
Region II:												
New York	48,144	-19.0	-51.1	60,200	192,550	173,894	(⁸)	(⁸)	2,645,943	-18.1	-44.5	447,323,166
Region III:												
Delaware	632	+143.1	-76.8	1,000	2,529	2,280	24	216	21,658	+90.8	-77.4	11,260,440
New Jersey	10,962	-11.6	-77.6	17,000	43,846	39,761	146	3,939	617,745	-11.7	-74.2	246,433,787
Pennsylvania	10,031	-13.5	-73.9	15,200	40,122	40,122	(⁹)	(⁹)	556,817	-18.5	-68.5	352,124,830
Region IV:												
District of Columbia	772	+7.8	-75.9	1,100	3,083	2,970	75	38	45,253	+5.0	-72.1	34,320,397
Maryland	2,146	-15.1	-69.5	2,500	8,559	6,365	45	2,148	103,324	-28.4	-68.7	60,981,606
North Carolina	3,734	-13.9	-72.3	5,300	15,027	14,178	128	721	97,304	-15.9	-72.9	54,471,173
Virginia	1,741	+2.5	-71.4	2,400	6,963	6,574	166	193	73,012	-2.4	-64.4	39,400,176
West Virginia	1,268	-24.2	-77.7	2,300	5,071	3,850	0	1,221	60,694	-22.7	-70.4	40,814,925
Region V:												
Kentucky	2,414	-15.1	-73.6	3,300	9,657	8,912	611	134	85,445	-18.5	-70.1	55,321,402
Michigan	8,946	+10.0	-91.6	13,700	35,783	34,068	844	871	590,514	-9.2	-90.4	156,457,804
Ohio	5,084	-24.5	-88.1	7,400	20,336	18,469	486	1,441	247,879	-20.5	-88.0	283,399,405
Region VI:												
Illinois	21,308	-28.1	-59.5	26,800	84,862	70,760	5,507	8,595	1,205,216	-32.9	-54.9	335,640,744
Indiana	7,741	+20.1	-75.4	11,900	30,965	28,339	1,439	1,187	417,843	+14.1	-73.2	246,672,187
Wisconsin	2,691	+15.3	-79.6	4,100	10,762	8,875	617	1,270	141,176	+15.5	-75.8	86,336,401
Region VII:												
Alabama	5,146	-17.9	-40.6	7,100	20,585	19,876	628	81	220,490	-18.8	-23.5	36,858,556
Florida	2,200	-29.8	-80.5	3,200	8,800	8,270	393	137	104,380	-31.3	-78.0	22,567,161
Georgia	3,542	-14.2	-74.5	5,000	14,159	13,529	370	260	142,484	-14.0	-70.8	41,982,690
Mississippi	1,640	+24.5	-75.4	2,600	6,561	6,148	128	285	71,642	+28.2	-68.8	10,748,020
South Carolina	2,111	-4.9	-72.8	3,000	8,445	7,937	249	259	80,200	-3.4	-66.7	22,801,169
Tennessee	5,971	-7.1	-64.5	8,400	23,884	22,880	634	370	251,111	-8.7	-59.4	34,162,107
Region VIII:												
Iowa	2,171	+50.8	-77.7	3,000	8,682	7,847	552	283	92,402	+37.3	-76.1	32,019,735
Minnesota	5,073	+47.3	-76.3	8,600	20,260	18,460	1,220	580	256,361	+42.4	-74.7	39,610,789
Nebraska	1,029	+105.0	-80.6	1,800	4,115	3,465	176	474	50,292	+91.6	-78.0	13,696,848
North Dakota	277	+53.0	-84.3	400	1,109	881	62	166	10,965	+25.0	-85.1	3,068,832
South Dakota	191	+39.4	-83.8	300	765	628	44	93	7,148	+24.4	-82.8	4,705,376
Region IX:												
Arkansas	1,055	-2.9	-73.9	1,600	4,219	3,914	167	198	33,032	-10.6	-69.9	15,401,745
Kansas	1,638	+39.2	-78.4	2,700	6,551	5,940	310	301	76,322	+28.3	-76.0	25,983,998
Missouri	7,887	-3.8	-59.2	11,700	31,548	29,332	239	1,977	424,869	-3.2	-51.7	94,215,461
Oklahoma	1,348	+4.3	-81.9	2,100	5,392	4,658	616	118	69,278	+4.7	-79.7	27,843,847
Region X:												
Louisiana	4,032	+2.1	-75.0	6,100	16,128	13,831	615	1,682	174,503	+2.3	-71.4	32,572,733
New Mexico	128	+39.1	-94.8	200	512	450	19	13	5,393	+38.7	-94.2	5,083,603
Texas	2,920	+4.5	-80.9	4,600	11,678	10,912	766	0	112,100	+8.8	-78.2	90,330,393
Region XI:												
Colorado	282	+12.4	-91.1	500	1,129	1,070	33	26	14,639	+7.3	-89.3	20,246,617
Idaho	445	+158.7	-88.7	900	1,779	1,697	82	0	26,433	+172.1	-86.3	7,192,244
Montana	513	+117.4	-91.6	900	2,051	2,051	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	25,087	+107.8	-91.1	9,078,786
Utah	247	+8.3	-93.7	400	988	876	59	53	15,445	+5.4	-92.9	11,158,548
Wyoming	49	0	-96.9	100	197	187	9	1	2,859	-6.5	-96.8	4,759,230
Region XII:												
Arizona	207	+9.5	-88.4	400	529	503	26	0	11,335	+10.5	-86.4	9,080,445
California	16,344	+25.3	-81.4	24,000	65,374	57,546	2,649	5,179	977,169	+18.1	-80.8	323,006,576
Nevada	92	+46.0	-91.6	100	366	356	8	2	5,222	+49.0	-91.0	4,487,887
Oregon	1,416	+93.2	-85.4	4,200	5,662	5,029	384	249	760,493	+89.5	-88.5	30,606,324
Washington	1,931	+146.6	-83.4	4,300	7,725	6,725	467	533	107,433	+125.0	-82.1	60,379,052
Territories:												
Alaska												¹¹ 3,078,686
Hawaii	72	+20.0	-81.0	100	287	178	2	107	3,837	+31.4	-71.3	12,171,588

¹ Benefits for partial and part-total unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana and Pennsylvania. New York data not reported.

² Not adjusted for voided benefit checks.

³ Includes supplemental payments.

⁴ Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts

reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

⁵ As of Dec. 31, 1942, for Alaska.

⁶ Excludes Alaska for February; data not reported.

⁷ Excludes benefit payments amounting to \$16,479 resulting from the review of 1938-41 seasonal claims in Oregon.

⁸ Data not reported.

ceding month (table 2). That a good proportion of the partially unemployed in many States obtained full-time employment is evidenced by the sharp drop—42 percent—in the number of weeks compensated for partial unemployment. Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and West Virginia, which

had December-January increases in partial weeks compensated ranging from 30 to 84 percent, reported January-February decreases ranging from 42 to 65 percent.

An estimated 300,000 different individuals received one or more benefit checks during the

Table 3.—Initial and continued claims received in local offices, by State, February 1943

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 26, 1943]

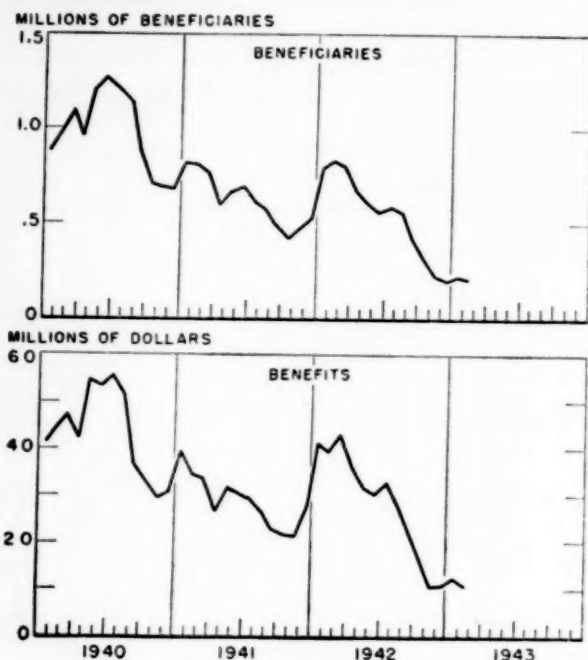
Social Security Board region and State	Initial claims					Continued claims				
	Number	Percentage change from—		New ¹	Additional ¹	Number	Percentage change from—		Waiting-period	Compensable
		January 1943	February 1942				January 1943	February 1942		
Total.....	183,243	-39.0	-70.5			1,058,903	-13.8	-74.2	167,543	891,360
Region I:										
Connecticut.....	1,754	-24.2	-76.1	1,180	565	4,533	-10.6	-86.2	694	3,839
Maine.....	500	-36.5	-78.6	364	136	7,595	-12.8	-43.9	276	7,319
Massachusetts.....	7,079	-15.6	-66.2	2,956	4,123	24,586	-20.5	-81.7	2,207	22,379
New Hampshire.....	587	-28.8	-55.2	246	341	2,804	-15.6	-71.1	411	2,393
Rhode Island.....	2,445	+6.1	-63.7	1,613	832	7,415	-12.3	-73.7	584	6,831
Vermont.....	244	-56.0	-77.8	173	71	2,299	+17.5	-65.0	279	2,020
Region II:										
New York.....	33,792	-33.7	-59.9	16,093	17,699	216,746	-20.8	-53.4	46,411	170,335
Region III:										
Delaware.....	433	-44.6	-79.6	386	47	2,735	+60.0	-76.5	259	2,476
New Jersey.....	11,302	-35.2	-64.4	7,107	4,195	53,181	-14.1	-73.4	6,737	46,444
Pennsylvania.....	10,344	-48.8	-62.7	10,344	(¹)	77,830	-33.9	-69.4	14,902	62,928
Region IV:										
District of Columbia.....	484	-24.1	-68.5	444	40	3,386	+1.6	-76.8	492	2,894
Maryland.....	718	-47.4	-86.7	1,718	(¹)	8,647	-32.6	-75.7	586	8,061
North Carolina.....	2,029	-57.7	-78.2	1,474	555	15,571	-20.7	-73.8	1,863	13,708
Virginia.....	1,374	-17.5	-42.0	953	441	7,669	+5.5	-72.7	586	7,083
West Virginia.....	995	-50.0	-77.3	734	261	6,267	-36.1	-74.6	354	5,913
Region V:										
Kentucky.....	2,269	-12.1	-72.5	1,691	578	13,913	-13.0	-62.1	823	13,090
Michigan.....	6,630	-44.1	-90.6	4,687	1,943	38,347	-2.4	-91.4	3,712	34,635
Ohio.....	4,577	-44.2	-80.1	4,577	(¹)	28,304	-17.9	-87.7	6,765	21,539
Region VI:										
Illinois.....	22,650	-33.7	-54.7	7,866	14,784	88,258	-31.1	-59.2	5,202	83,056
Indiana.....	4,272	-50.1	-66.0	4,272	(¹)	36,461	+5.5	-73.0	3,166	33,295
Wisconsin.....	2,907	-32.1	-76.2	(¹)	(¹)	15,581	-3.0	-78.6	3,619	11,962
Region VII:										
Alabama.....	2,795	-53.6	-54.0	2,070	725	24,878	-23.1	-51.5	4,537	20,341
Florida.....	2,055	-56.5	-76.8	1,055	(¹)	17,207	-27.9	-73.4	881	16,326
Georgia.....	2,416	-46.5	-68.7	1,667	749	18,596	-17.8	-75.5	3,963	14,633
Mississippi.....	1,605	-50.1	-70.4	1,296	309	10,401	+4.2	-70.5	1,437	8,964
South Carolina.....	2,779	-34.4	-25.3	2,010	769	13,566	-8.2	-66.4	1,739	11,827
Tennessee.....	3,361	-41.6	-65.5	2,675	686	29,919	+1.8	-66.6	3,291	26,628
Region VIII:										
Iowa.....	1,938	-55.2	-76.0	1,060	278	12,915	+13.2	-76.6	3,155	9,760
Minnesota.....	6,385	-33.4	-53.7	3,764	2,621	30,101	+22.2	-72.0	6,197	23,904
Nebraska.....	688	-66.2	-78.6	561	127	5,787	+15.6	-78.9	1,074	4,713
North Dakota.....	164	-61.5	-86.3	129	35	1,470	+7.5	-86.4	57	1,413
South Dakota.....	124	-59.7	-77.1	89	35	895	-17.4	-84.7	67	828
Region IX:										
Arkansas.....	1,129	-31.5	-71.1	902	227	6,863	-11.6	-73.2	509	6,354
Kansas.....	1,383	-42.5	-76.3	1,168	215	8,018	+8.3	-79.0	946	7,072
Missouri.....	6,331	-45.8	-56.6	4,816	1,515	41,433	-12.0	-62.4	7,370	34,063
Oklahoma.....	2,080	-40.2	-72.2	1,661	419	9,738	-2.6	-79.6	907	8,831
Region X:										
Louisiana.....	4,409	-27.0	-58.3	3,782	627	26,144	+7.7	-71.0	4,914	21,230
New Mexico.....	226	-15.4	-84.7	179	47	884	-4.1	-92.9	51	833
Texas.....	3,920	-28.9	-79.3	(¹)	(¹)	21,254	-4.2	-79.1	2,224	19,030
Region XI:										
Colorado.....	615	-31.4	-76.1	440	175	3,822	+17.0	-78.3	515	3,307
Idaho.....	561	-49.3	-77.2	478	83	3,564	+63.7	-83.9	1,104	2,460
Montana.....	330	-65.9	-82.1	290	40	2,887	+25.8	-85.9	648	2,239
Utah.....	218	-1.8	-90.0	169	49	805	-6.5	-95.0	82	723
Wyoming.....	81	-48.7	-92.8	75	6	271	-15.8	-96.3	40	231
Region XII:										
Arizona.....	417	-36.8	-79.9	381	36	2,016	-11.3	-82.4	155	1,861
California.....	13,361	-44.1	-81.5	8,445	4,916	77,763	+10.6	-82.3	12,120	65,643
Nevada.....	131	+14.9	-79.6	111	20	626	+55.3	-88.2	66	560
Oregon.....	2,404	-43.4	-62.1	2,117	287	9,866	+66.5	-80.0	4,262	5,604
Washington.....	3,679	-47.7	-69.5	2,321	1,358	13,902	+62.2	-79.8	5,127	8,775
Territories:										
Alaska.....	171	+1.6	+94.3	77	94	926	+252.1	+18.6	118	808
Hawaii.....	102	+3.0	-75.9	85	17	258	+11.2	-86.1	59	199

¹ State procedures do not provide for filing additional claims in Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

² Excludes all claims for partial unemployment.

³ Break-down by type of claim not available. In Wisconsin this is due to provisions of State law which are not comparable with other States.

Chart 2.—Number of beneficiaries and amount of unemployment benefits paid, by month, January 1940–February 1943



month. It is estimated that 15 percent of the 1.4 million persons unemployed, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, received unemployment compensation,¹ a slightly smaller proportion than in January.

Size of Benefit Payment, 1942

Greater base-period earnings among covered workers and liberalized benefit formulas were reflected clearly in the size of the benefit payments during 1942. Several States amended their benefit formulas by raising both the minimum and maximum benefit amount and increasing the fraction or percent of high-quarter earnings on which the weekly benefit amount is computed.

Nearly 74 percent of all payments for total unemployment were for \$10 or more during 1942, (table 4) in contrast to 56 and 61 percent, respectively, in 1940 and 1941.

The proportion of payments of \$15 or more has progressively increased during the past 3 years, while the percent below \$5 has decreased. Payments of \$15 or more accounted for 44 percent of all payments in 1942 in contrast to 31

percent in 1941. In all States except Delaware and Nevada the proportion of payments of \$15 or more increased and in these two States the decrease was less than 1 percent. Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, and Oregon had increases in this interval (\$15 and over) ranging from

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of number of weeks of total unemployment compensated by amount of benefit payment, by State, 1942

Social Security Board region and State	Total number of weeks compensated	Percent of weeks compensated in amounts of—			
		Less than \$5.00	\$5.00– 9.99	\$10.00– 14.99	\$15.00 or more
Total.....	25,882,527	1.3	25.2	29.7	43.8
Region I:					
Connecticut.....	239,146		30.2	35.8	34.0
Maine.....	115,755	(2)	68.6	24.6	6.8
Massachusetts.....	1,023,808		35.3	33.1	31.6
New Hampshire.....	79,436		55.5	35.3	9.2
Rhode Island.....	367,738		20.2	41.5	38.2
Vermont.....	29,714	.1	49.9	28.2	21.8
Region II:					
New York.....	5,062,791		23.6	32.2	44.2
Region III:					
Delaware.....	49,610		57.3	26.6	16.1
New Jersey.....	1,206,427		18.9	32.1	49.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,276,789		32.5	31.3	36.2
Region IV:					
District of Columbia.....	85,712	.1	23.5	35.7	40.7
Maryland.....	262,391		21.2	31.1	47.7
North Carolina.....	408,049	18.8	65.5	13.1	2.6
Virginia.....	282,588	6.5	51.2	23.5	18.8
West Virginia.....	169,383		49.0	31.2	19.8
Region V:					
Kentucky.....	282,726	8.6	60.2	23.7	7.5
Michigan.....	2,424,906		4.9	18.1	77.0
Ohio.....	1,097,639	.5	21.4	36.4	41.7
Region VI:					
Illinois.....	2,400,834		12.3	31.9	55.8
Indiana.....	707,077	.2	18.1	32.8	48.9
Wisconsin.....	301,238		24.3	30.3	45.4
Region VII:					
Alabama.....	341,827	10.3	45.8	24.9	19.0
Florida.....	418,646	.1	42.4	32.9	24.6
Georgia.....	465,525	9.9	54.8	17.6	17.7
Mississippi.....	166,467	10.2	51.6	18.8	19.4
South Carolina.....	213,333	14.0	56.5	16.6	12.9
Tennessee.....	570,985	.1	57.5	24.2	18.2
Region VIII:					
Iowa.....	185,133	.6	41.4	27.7	30.3
Minnesota.....	416,385		22.2	36.8	41.0
Nebraska.....	83,954		38.1	36.4	25.5
North Dakota.....	31,370		41.8	30.7	27.5
South Dakota.....	22,648	.1	68.6	21.3	10.0
Region IX:					
Arkansas.....	125,128	20.0	53.0	17.6	9.4
Kansas.....	157,747		37.7	31.0	31.3
Missouri.....	623,505	3.4	30.6	24.2	41.6
Oklahoma.....	216,073	.1	28.8	28.5	42.6
Region X:					
Louisiana.....	495,207	6.6	50.9	17.7	24.8
New Mexico.....	51,244	11.2	45.3	21.9	21.6
Texas.....	428,148		60.1	18.9	21.0
Region XI:					
Colorado.....	73,580		41.5	30.3	28.2
Idaho.....	65,471		23.0	48.1	28.9
Montana.....	109,024		34.9	31.6	33.5
Utah.....	65,123		20.2	29.6	50.2
Wyoming.....	22,568		19.0	23.3	57.7
Region XII:					
Arizona.....	39,245		28.2	28.9	42.9
California.....	2,285,932			40.0	60.0
Nevada.....	19,501		9.0	28.1	62.9
Oregon.....	117,460		.3	23.3	76.4
Washington.....	175,907		16.6	27.3	56.1
Territories:					
Alaska.....	10,181		8.4	12.8	78.8
Hawaii.....	11,453		47.5	23.6	28.9

¹ Excludes final payments for less than benefit rate.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Distribution includes 8,598 benefit payments resulting from redetermination of 1938–41 seasonal claims.

18 to 28 percent largely as a result of changes in their laws which raised the fraction of high-quarter earnings for computation of the weekly benefit rate. Three other States—Hawaii, Indiana, and Rhode Island—although they did not liberalize their benefit formulas, had increases ranging from 15 to 17 percent in the proportion of payments at \$15 or more, as a result of substantially higher average annual wage rates.

Several States having comparable benefit formulas reported widely different proportions of payments in the higher brackets as a result of variation in wage levels. For instance, in Michigan 77 percent of the payments were at \$15 or more and in Louisiana only 25 percent, though benefit rates in both States are based on one-twentieth of high-quarter earnings.

In 19 of the 21 States which made payments of less than \$5 in both 1941 and 1942 the proportion of such payments decreased. Alabama,

Maine, and South Dakota reported greatly reduced proportions of payments at less than \$5 and, at the same time, increased percentages of payments at \$10 and more. North Carolina also reduced the proportion of small payments, but made only a small increase in the proportion at \$10 and more. At the end of the year, only 10 States had statutory minimum benefit amounts of less than \$5, and in all of these but South Carolina the proportion of payments in this group had declined. Six States² raised their statutory minimums during 1942.

Every State except Alaska increased its proportion of payments in amounts of \$10 or more. Twenty-one States reported decreases in the proportion of payments made in the \$10.00-14.99 interval, but in every case except Alaska this decrease was more than offset by the increase in the proportion in the \$15 or more interval.

² Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia.

Benefit Recipients Under the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law in 1942 *

An analysis of a 10-percent sample of beneficiaries under the Minnesota unemployment compensation law during 1942 indicates that there was a 27-percent decline from the 1941 total in the number of recipients and a 31-percent drop in the number of weeks compensated. The sharpest declines occurred in food manufacturing, lumber and timber products, iron and steel manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and miscellaneous amusement industries. The persistence of seasonal unemployment prevented substantial declines in iron mining and construction, and contributed toward the increase in apparel manufacturing. The only industries in which marked increases occurred in the volume of compensated unemployment were automotive retail trade and automobile manufacturing.

Increased base-period earnings and a liberalized benefit schedule raised the average weekly payment from \$10.29 in 1941 to \$11.92 in 1942. Increases occurred in all industry divisions but were relatively slight in mining and quarrying and in construction; these two groups, because seasonal unemployment reduced total annual earn-

ings, were adversely affected by the adoption in July 1941 of an annual-earnings schedule for determining benefit rates. The general increase in the size of weekly checks resulted in greater total payments per individual in all industry divisions except mining and quarrying, in spite of the fact that the duration of compensated unemployment declined for every industry division except transportation. The average beneficiary received only 8.4 weeks of benefits in 1942 as compared with 9.0 weeks in 1941.

Because many beneficiaries were reemployed before they had used all their rights to benefits, recipients in all industries as a whole received 56 percent of the maximum amount to which their wage credits entitled them. Workers in transportation and utilities, finance, and service received more than 60 percent of their potential benefits, while workers in the manufacturing industries received about half of their maximum amounts.

Women comprised 28 percent of all benefit recipients and represented more than half of all recipients in clerical and sales and service occupations. Average potential benefits were higher for men than for women in each of the occupational

* Summarized from a study by the Research and Statistics Section, Minnesota Division of Employment and Security.

groups, and men, on the average, drew less of their potential benefits than did women. The highest average potential benefits were available to men

who had worked at professional and managerial and clerical and sales jobs, and the lowest were available to women in agricultural services.

Employment Service Operations*

The U. S. Employment Service filled 724,500 jobs in February, almost the same number as in January (table 3). More than a fourth of the jobs filled were reported by California, New York, and Texas, each of which reported more than 60,000 placements. On the other hand, 13 States reported less than 5,000 placements each. As in other years, the bulk of the February placements were nonagricultural. The 648,000 nonfarm placements were more than 61 percent greater than the number filled last year and were more than three times as great as the total in February 1940. All but 5 of the States reported increases from February 1942, and 15 of these increases were more than 100 percent.

Placements in manufacturing industries have accounted for an increasing proportion of all non-farm placements in the past several months; in February, 54 percent of all jobs filled were in this industry division. Construction placements have fallen from 27 percent of the total in September to 14 percent in February. Women were placed in 34 percent of the nonfarm jobs; this figure represents the highest proportion in the 6 months for which comparable data are available. Nonwhite

workers, in accounting for 17 percent of the total during the same period, have shown little change from month to month. Farm placements showed a contraseasonal increase of 12 percent in February when they rose to 76,600, yet only 8 States re-

Table 2.—Agricultural placements in the continental United States, by type of activity, February and January-February 1943

[Corrected to Apr. 1, 1943]

Type of activity	February 1943		January-February 1943		
	Number	Percentage change from—		Number	Percentage change from Jan.-Feb. 1942
		Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942		
Total.....	76,613	+12.2	+230.9	144,914	+162.5
Agricultural and similar service establishments ¹	2,136	+23.3	+81.2	3,868	+80.4
Farming.....	74,477	+11.9	+238.9	141,046	+165.9
Grain.....	1,171	-39.5	+665.4	2,108	(?)
Cotton.....	10,328	-47.9	+248.9	30,164	+281.5
Fruit and tree-nut.....	6,982	-13.5	+280.5	15,057	+281.7
Dairy.....	2,483	+24.8	+210.4	4,472	+192.3
Live stock and poultry.....	1,402	+41.2	+77.7	2,395	+88.1
General.....	9,122	+56.6	+7.5	14,946	-38.7
All other.....	42,989	+54.0	+518.5	70,904	+413.8

¹ Includes establishments primarily engaged in performing, on a fee or contract basis, such agricultural services as custom milling, hay baling, farm management, and animal-husbandry and horticultural services. Includes also business enterprises engaged in hunting and trapping or in the operation of game preserves.

² Increase of over 1,000 percent.

* Data from the Statistics Division, Bureau of Program Requirements, War Manpower Commission.

Table 1.—Nonagricultural placements in the continental United States, by industry division and by major occupational group, February 1943

[Corrected to Apr. 1, 1943]

Industry division	All occupations					Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled and other
	Total number	Percentage change from:—		Women	Non-white						
		January 1943	February 1942								
Total.....	647,891	-1.7	+61.1	218,833	112,144	6,346	56,329	79,577	83,881	109,595	312,163
Forestry and fishery.....	87	-65.6	(1)	6	14	1	10	5	10	16	45
Mining.....	5,354	+5.3	(1)	101	554	32	118	67	1,750	451	2,936
Construction.....	91,944	-12.8	(1)	1,869	22,871	300	2,531	967	22,280	7,616	58,250
Manufacturing.....	349,070	+3.6	(1)	125,718	32,917	3,588	23,667	8,024	46,782	82,671	184,338
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25,833	-4.3	(1)	3,172	4,246	123	2,815	1,139	1,596	2,549	17,611
Wholesale and retail trade.....	39,311	+1.0	(1)	14,620	7,132	173	8,833	11,205	943	3,550	14,007
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3,702	-11.2	(1)	1,836	660	20	1,586	1,426	140	232	298
Service.....	70,031	-4.0	(1)	49,133	35,527	844	5,116	52,317	1,880	3,372	6,502
Government.....	62,278	-8.4	(1)	22,311	8,187	1,259	11,618	4,422	8,491	9,095	27,390
Establishments not elsewhere classified.....	281	+1.1	(1)	67	36	6	35	5	9	43	183

¹ Data not comparable.

ported more than 1,000 such placements. Florida, California, and Texas reported more than two-thirds of all agricultural placements. The Department of Agriculture reported 8.7 million per-

sons working on farms the first of March—the smallest number on any March 1 in the 19 years during which the Department has been keeping monthly records. Of this total, 7.0 million were

Table 3.—Summary of nonagricultural and agricultural placements in the continental United States, by State, February and January-February 1943

[Corrected to Mar. 27, 1943]

War Manpower Commission region and State	Total				Nonagricultural				Agricultural							
	February 1943		Jan.-Feb. 1943		February 1943		Jan.-Feb. 1943		February 1943		Jan.-Feb. 1943					
	Number	Percentage change from—		Number	Percentage change from Jan.-Feb. 1942	Number	Percentage change from—		Number	Percentage change from—		Number	Percentage change from Jan.-Feb. 1942	Percent of all placements		
		Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942				Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942		Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942					
Total.....	724,504	-0.4	+70.3	1,451,971	+68.4	647,891	-1.7	+61.1	1,307,057	+62.0	76,613	+12.2	+230.9	144,914	+162.5	10.0
Region I:																
Connecticut	9,361	-7.0	+6.6	19,423	+10.5	9,272	-6.8	+6.3	19,220	+10.2	89	-21.9	+50.8	203	+56.2	1.0
Maine	4,216	-18.7	+17.5	9,402	+32.2	4,114	-19.9	+16.2	9,250	+31.8	102	+104.0	(1)	152	+68.9	1.6
Massachusetts	20,390	+2.7	+128.7	40,239	+129.8	20,300	+2.7	+128.3	40,072	+129.3	90	+16.9	(1)	167	(1)	.4
New Hampshire	1,869	+28.5	+9.2	3,324	-10.1	1,831	+30.1	+8.4	3,238	-10.7	38	(1)	(1)	86	+19.4	2.6
Rhode Island	5,487	-16.6	+128.0	12,068	+146.5	5,469	-16.8	+127.5	12,046	+146.4	18	(1)	(1)	22	(1)	.2
Vermont	638	-5.9	-6.9	1,357	-7.4	591	-5.4	-13.0	1,216	-13.8	67	-9.5	(1)	141	+156.4	10.4
Region II:																
New York	69,178	-5.2	+42.8	142,136	+50.2	68,724	-5.4	+42.4	141,342	+49.9	454	+33.5	+152.2	794	+107.9	.6
Region III:																
Delaware	1,255	-41.3	+27.4	3,393	+40.8	1,247	-41.7	+26.7	3,385	+40.6	8	(1)	(1)	8	(1)	.2
New Jersey	19,680	+3	+28.1	39,301	+28.9	19,482	-2	+27.2	39,003	+28.4	198	+98.0	+266.7	298	+163.7	.8
Pennsylvania	31,217	-8.1	+46.2	65,185	+55.8	30,752	-8.8	+44.7	64,454	+54.9	465	+74.8	+379.4	731	+244.8	1.1
Region IV:																
District of Columbia	3,725	+11.5	-27.8	7,067	-37.0	3,725	+11.5	-27.8	7,067	-37.0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	0
Maryland	11,528	-6.9	+89.9	23,913	+98.7	11,422	-6.1	+89.8	23,584	+97.3	106	-52.5	+100.0	329	+306.2	1.4
North Carolina	14,708	-19.1	+23.7	32,885	+31.2	13,668	-23.1	+18.6	31,431	+29.1	1,040	+151.2	+183.4	1,454	+101.9	4.4
Virginia	6,317	-19.7	-12.3	14,187	-1.1	6,153	-15.7	-14.2	13,450	-5.9	164	-71.4	(1)	737	(1)	5.2
West Virginia	5,426	-5.5	+142.8	11,168	+126.9	5,342	-6.7	+139.4	11,066	+125.4	84	(1)	(1)	102	(1)	.9
Region V:																
Kentucky	9,278	+6.2	+162.2	18,016	+161.1	9,094	+10.6	+159.0	17,317	+152.8	184	-64.3	(1)	699	(1)	3.9
Michigan	22,186	-4.4	+92.4	45,398	+98.0	22,026	-4.5	+92.9	45,081	+98.6	160	+1.9	+36.8	317	+39.0	.7
Ohio	49,332	+7.0	+113.2	93,443	+117.9	48,794	+7.0	+112.2	94,402	+116.8	538	+7.0	+278.9	1,041	+294.3	1.1
Region VI:																
Illinois	23,536	+2.5	+31.4	46,504	+28.0	22,664	+6	+28.3	45,182	+26.0	872	+93.8	+246.0	1,322	+167.6	2.8
Indiana	18,659	+24.7	+70.0	33,628	+56.8	18,407	+23.9	+68.7	33,268	+56.0	252	+133.3	+313.1	360	+195.1	1.1
Wisconsin	13,756	+9.3	+82.3	26,336	+67.7	13,276	+8.3	+82.3	25,532	+68.2	480	+48.1	+81.1	804	+53.7	3.1
Region VII:																
Alabama	12,454	+18.5	+49.8	22,962	+69.7	12,287	+20.7	+49.8	22,470	+68.7	167	-48.6	+50.5	492	+131.0	2.1
Florida	37,521	+105.5	+542.9	55,779	+360.0	10,657	+28.3	+107.9	18,966	+75.5	26,864	+170.0	(1)	36,813	(1)	66.0
Georgia	7,551	-4.4	+28.0	15,448	+29.9	7,470	-4.9	+28.5	15,329	+30.3	81	(1)	-6.9	119	-7.0	.8
Mississippi	8,613	+30.4	+105.1	15,219	+79.3	8,222	+28.3	+99.9	14,650	+78.6	391	+97.5	+349.4	589	+98.3	3.9
South Carolina	4,279	+1.2	-11.6	8,508	-15.5	4,040	-1.9	-15.7	8,159	-18.3	239	+117.3	(1)	349	+315.5	4.1
Tennessee	9,528	-36.2	+59.0	24,459	+99.1	7,250	-2.6	+22.6	14,690	+21.3	2,278	-69.6	(1)	9,769	(1)	39.9
Region VIII:																
Iowa	5,822	-16.8	+29.2	12,820	+23.3	5,414	-19.9	+35.8	12,169	+27.2	408	+67.9	-21.7	651	-21.4	5.1
Minnesota	10,650	+17.1	+122.2	19,744	+95.2	9,904	+15.8	+131.9	18,458	+103.2	746	+38.1	+42.9	1,286	+24.6	6.5
Nebraska	5,493	-1.3	+210.2	11,056	+176.5	5,151	+1.3	+212.6	10,236	+170.3	342	-28.5	+178.0	820	+286.8	7.4
North Dakota	1,669	+12.8	+50.6	3,148	+19.5	1,439	+12.4	+53.4	2,719	+22.1	230	+15.6	+35.3	429	+4.9	13.6
South Dakota	1,685	-6.4	+106.7	3,485	+103.9	1,483	+8.2	+104.6	2,853	+85.1	202	-53.0	+124.4	632	+276.2	18.1
Region IX:																
Arkansas	12,888	-41.7	+11.2	34,978	+56.2	8,977	-19.6	-14.2	20,136	-1.8	3,911	-64.2	+246.7	14,842	+685.3	42.4
Kansas	13,688	-7.0	(1)	28,401	(1)	13,316	-8.4	(1)	27,851	(1)	372	+109.0	(1)	550	(1)	1.9
Missouri	28,698	+16.9	(1)	53,089	(1)	26,904	+13.8	(1)	50,549	(1)	1,704	+103.8	(1)	2,540	(1)	4.8
Oklahoma	8,157	-1.5	+127.3	16,438	+99.5	7,737	+4.8	+127.2	15,123	+92.0	420	-53.1	+129.5	1,315	+262.3	8.0
Region X:																
Louisiana	6,113	+37.2	+21.9	10,569	-12.6	6,040	+37.0	+24.5	10,448	-12.2	73	(1)	-54.7	121	-37.6	1.1
New Mexico	2,278	-26.7	+95.4	5,384	+137.9	2,237	-23.0	+125.5	5,142	+184.4	41	(1)	(1)	242	-46.8	4.5
Texas	60,901	+16.9	+38.9	113,017	+20.6	43,471	+4.5	+26.5	85,051	+30.6	17,430	+65.4	+83.6	27,966	-2.2	24.7
Region XI:																
Colorado	5,149	-7	+79.0	10,332	+82.4	4,647	-1.3	+74.8	9,356	+77.9	502	+5.9	+130.3	976	+139.2	9.4
Idaho	3,214	+32.0	+123.8	5,648	+100.4	2,949	+33.9	+156.9	5,152	+121.9	265	+14.7	-8.0	496	-2	8.8
Montana	1,791	-9.2	+99.9	3,764	+76.3	1,426	-14.4	+87.1	3,091	+63.6	365	+18.5	+172.4	673	+173.6	17.9
Utah	6,649	-61.5	+237.7	23,899	+462.1	6,403	-62.9	+227.9	23,639	+459.2	246	(1)	(1)	260	(1)	1.1
Wyoming	1,475	+34.3	+139.4	2,573	+99.8	1,386	+34.6	+163.0	2,416	+129.2	89	+30.9	0	157	-32.9	6.1
Region XII:																
Arizona	5,903	-25.6	+19.5	13,842	+39.4	3,770	-1.3	+33.6	7,589	+43.2	2,133	-48.2	+8	6,253	+35.0	45.2
California	84,762	-8.2	+95.1	177,141	+97.9	74,327	-4.9	+85.5	152,463	+83.8	10,435	-26.7	+209.2	24,678	+276.2	13.9
Nevada	3,039	-8.7	+87.2	6,369	+102.6	2,933	-10.4	+96.7	6,207	+112.6	106	+89.3	-19.7	162	-27.7	2.5
Oregon	17,494	+3.2	+197.9	34,452	+153.6	16,906	+2.6	+204.6	33,376	+155.8	588	+20.5	+82.6	1,076	+101.1	3.1
Washington	15,368	+12.1	+60.2	29,074	+64.3	14,792	+10.5	+63.3	28,183	+67.0	576	+82.9	+8.3	891	+8.5	3.0

¹ Not computed, because fewer than 50 agricultural placements were made in 1 or both periods.

² Increase of more than 1,000 percent.

³ Excludes 1,181 agricultural placements made in cooperation with the USES in Tennessee during February 1943 and 4,962 made during January-February 1943, which were credited to Tennessee.

⁴ Beginning Feb. 16, 1942, data for Kansas City, Kans., included with Kansas City, Mo.

⁵ Data not comparable.

farm operators and members of their families doing farm work without wages. In the South, farmers were starting field work earlier than usual to permit the fullest possible utilization of available labor. In the North, outdoor activity was still limited, and spring field work had not progressed far. Throughout the country, some operators are hiring workers earlier than usual in order to have them available for the rush seasons, and an increasing number of farmers are keeping their hired hands straight through the year rather than risk losing them permanently through a temporary lay-off.

More than 1.3 million applications for work were received in public employment offices in February (table 4), of which 784,000 were new. Since there were only 183,000 initial claims filed for unemployment compensation in February, it is probable that only a small proportion of the applications now on file are those of experienced workers who have recently become unemployed. An increasing number of unskilled, inexperienced workers are entering the labor market, and many of them are finding work immediately upon filing their applications.

Table 4.—Total applications received in public employment offices in the continental United States, by State, February 1943

[Corrected to Mar. 25, 1943]

War Manpower Commission region and State	Number	War Manpower Commission region and State	Number
Total.....	1,314,645	Region VII—Continued.	
Region I:		Georgia.....	22,470
Connecticut.....	19,695	Mississippi.....	16,769
Maine.....	9,628	South Carolina.....	12,472
Massachusetts.....	53,576	Tennessee.....	22,004
New Hampshire.....	4,160	Region VIII:	
Rhode Island.....	12,445	Iowa.....	15,203
Vermont.....	1,397	Minnesota.....	28,849
Region II:		Nebraska.....	8,607
New York.....	148,048	North Dakota.....	2,818
Region III:		South Dakota.....	3,637
Delaware.....	2,415	Region IX:	
New Jersey.....	47,199	Arkansas.....	15,261
Pennsylvania.....	93,532	Kansas ¹	9,306
Region IV:		Missouri.....	54,383
District of Columbia.....	7,396	Oklahoma.....	12,386
Maryland.....	29,193	Region X:	
North Carolina.....	16,066	Louisiana.....	17,422
Virginia.....	18,491	New Mexico.....	2,113
West Virginia.....	13,292	Texas.....	70,880
Region V:		Region XI:	
Kentucky.....	24,401	Colorado.....	9,127
Michigan.....	51,470	Idaho.....	3,266
Ohio.....	85,500	Montana.....	2,134
Region VI:		Utah.....	5,352
Illinois.....	73,521	Wyoming.....	1,614
Indiana.....	52,529	Region XII:	
Wisconsin.....	23,782	Arizona.....	5,722
Region VII:		California.....	100,437
Alabama.....	30,908	Nevada.....	1,364
Florida.....	23,724	Oregon.....	15,425
		Washington.....	12,708

¹ Data for Kansas City, Kans., included with Kansas City, Mo.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance*

Employment on class I railroads decreased by 6,000 from mid-January to mid-February, the largest reduction which has occurred in the fall and winter months of the current benefit year. Nevertheless, there was no corresponding increase in recorded unemployment. On the contrary, as measured by claims received and the number of benefit payments made, there was less unemployment in February than in any previous month in the benefit year (table 1). Some of the factors influencing the decline were voluntary withdrawals from the railroad industry for other jobs, rapid absorption of laid-off railroad workers by other industries, entrance of railroad workers into the armed forces, and transfers of surplus workers in one department to other departments of the same railroad, or to other roads which are undermanned.

Certificates of benefit rights.—Less than 800 workers applied for certificates of benefit rights in February, a decrease of 59 percent from the January total and of 83 percent from that for February 1942. Fewer applications were filed in

all regions. The Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City regions, which accounted for three-fourths of the total decline, reported decreases from the preceding month of about 70 percent.

By the end of February, only 19,800 railroad workers had indicated unemployment in the current benefit year by applying for certificates of benefit rights. In the corresponding period of the preceding year, 83,600 had applied.

Claims.—Claims for unemployment insurance numbered 8,300, or 24 percent less than in January and 88 percent less than in February 1942. The decrease was shared by all regions except Denver, where a slight increase in claims was due to the lay-off of some yard and train-and-engine workers. The largest declines occurred in the New York and Chicago regions. By the end of February, unemployed railroad workers had filed a total of 83,700 claims, compared with 378,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding benefit year.

Benefit payments.—February payments totaled \$158,000 for 6,900 certifications. As in the case of claims, the decrease in the number of certifications from January to February was general in all

* Prepared by the Office of Director of Research, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights received, claims received, and benefit payments certified, by specified period, 1941-43

Period	1942-43				1941-42			
	Applications ¹	Claims	Benefit payments ²		Applications ¹	Claims	Benefit payments ²	
			Number	Amount			Number	Amount
July-February.....	19,812	83,733	65,616	\$1,422,218	83,615	377,554	322,373	\$6,410,573
February.....	772	8,310	6,936	157,914	4,584	70,723	65,564	1,328,175
Feb. 1-15.....	495	4,802	3,931	89,792	2,773	35,522	32,848	665,111
Feb. 16-28.....	277	3,508	3,005	68,122	1,811	35,201	32,716	663,064
Weekly averages:								
July.....	1,452	2,499	1,630	33,551	4,031	6,478	4,632	81,260
August.....	782	2,904	2,403	50,914	1,339	7,763	6,122	128,781
September.....	446	2,766	2,216	48,865	1,032	7,494	6,661	146,230
October.....	290	2,450	1,940	42,164	1,218	7,345	6,387	138,744
November.....	326	2,168	1,747	38,369	2,991	9,794	7,833	164,150
December.....	694	2,250	1,686	34,747	5,018	13,989	11,652	212,314
January.....	450	2,619	2,136	48,009	3,001	19,454	17,205	326,983
February.....	193	2,078	1,734	39,478	1,146	17,681	16,391	332,044

¹ For current benefit year only.

² Net figures, adjusted for underpayments and recovery of overpayments.

regions except Denver. The largest declines—600 and 550—occurred in the Chicago and Minneapolis regions, respectively.

The 65,600 benefit payments certified in the current benefit year through February were only 53 more than the number certified in the single month of February 1942, and the \$1.4 million paid to beneficiaries in July-February was only \$94,000 more than the amount paid in February 1942. Both the number and the amount of benefit payments have shown about an 80-percent reduction in 1942-43 compared with 1941-42.

Benefit accounts.—The decrease in the number of applications for certificate of benefit rights in January and February was reflected in a sharp drop in the number of new accounts opened in February. Only 900 accounts were opened—almost two-thirds of them in the first half of the month. Less than 14,000 accounts had been opened in the current benefit year through February—about one-fifth as many as in the same 8 months of 1941-42. The number of workers who exhausted their accounts continued to decline; only 180 exhaustions occurred in February, compared with 250 in January and 490 in December 1942. The total number of accounts exhausted by the end of February was 950.

Employment service.—Workers were placed in 15,800 jobs—a new high level. Orders received

from employers during the month numbered 2,670; openings, 23,800; and referrals, 29,100. In the light of past experience, a substantial decline in the number of orders, openings, and placements might have been expected. Instead, a slight increase took place over January, which was itself a record month. The contraseasonal upturn was not entirely unexpected, however, since labor shortages on railroads persisted and the service intensified its efforts to supply the needs.

Lack of housing in the western part of the country, particularly on the Pacific Coast, continued to hinder recruitment of personnel for railroads operating in that area. Inadequate housing accommodations are also responsible for many employees' leaving their jobs to return to or search for work in other areas.

The Denver region reports considerable success in the placement of Indians, who have proved to be adaptable to railroad work. Approximately 1,000 Indians were referred, of whom 700 were hired by one employer.

The railroads are now reporting their personnel needs and anticipated furloughs or lay-offs to the employment service each month. Nearly 200 employers, whose employees constitute more than 90 percent of all railroad employees, furnish reports. A tabulation for the end of February indicated a current need for nearly 58,000 workers.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations Under the Social Security Act

Monthly Benefits in Force and Payments Certified, January and February 1943

When the claims-adjudication review and benefit-payment operations of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance were decentralized in the summer of 1942, it became necessary to drop a month behind in reporting current data on claims and benefits. Now, after 6 months' operating experience under the new system, it is again possible to report these data on the old schedule. This issue of the Bulletin, therefore, presents data for both January and February 1943.

Approximately 21,100 monthly benefits were awarded during January, and almost 5,300 entitle-

ments were terminated, bringing the total number of benefits in force to 707,500 and payments to a monthly rate of \$12.9 million (table 1). The number of primary benefits awarded was considerably larger than in either of the 2 preceding months but somewhat smaller than in the first month of the preceding quarter. The first month of a quarter is often the peak month of the quarter, possibly because workers needing a single additional quarter of coverage to qualify for primary benefits get that quarter of coverage from their wages during the first month. Furthermore, termination of employment often becomes effective on January 1 or July 1. Primary benefits awarded

Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force¹ in each payment status² and actions effected during month, by type of benefit, January and February 1943

[Current month's data corrected to Mar. 15, 1943]

Status of benefit and action	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Dec. 31, 1942.....	691,617	\$12,574,323	313,484	\$7,198,998	88,828	\$1,085,543	185,720	\$2,266,304	28,966	\$584,354	71,574	\$1,399,431	3,045	\$39,693
Current-payment status.....	598,342	10,781,532	260,129	5,988,797	76,634	940,782	172,505	2,111,919	28,631	576,946	67,435	1,123,838	3,008	39,250
Deferred-payment status.....	2,402	46,070	1,660	35,543	267	3,463	206	2,224	101	2,453	135	2,346	3	41
Conditional-payment status.....	90,873	1,746,721	51,695	1,174,658	11,897	141,298	13,069	152,161	234	4,955	14,004	273,247	34	402
Suspensions ³	74,417	1,388,365	42,734	934,189	9,474	108,102	11,150	129,395	141	2,865	10,885	213,424	33	350
Frozen benefits ⁴	16,456	358,356	8,961	240,469	2,423	33,196	1,859	22,766	93	2,090	3,119	59,823	1	12
Actions during January 1943:														
Benefits awarded.....	21,131	385,865	7,543	183,676	2,557	32,779	6,604	81,893	1,550	31,061	2,770	55,024	107	1,432
Entitlements terminated ⁵	5,272	94,156	1,956	45,734	975	11,737	1,344	17,473	121	2,322	848	16,561	28	369
Net adjustments ⁶	0	1,537	-8	98	1	30	-9	721	-1	-17	16	697	1	8
In force as of Jan. 31, 1943.....	707,476	12,867,529	319,063	7,337,038	90,411	1,106,615	190,971	2,331,445	30,394	613,076	73,512	1,438,591	3,125	40,764
Current-payment status.....	612,161	11,033,524	265,244	6,112,162	78,232	961,401	177,027	2,168,300	30,057	605,643	68,516	1,145,718	3,085	40,300
Deferred-payment status.....	2,412	46,677	1,680	36,312	250	3,494	215	2,309	100	2,378	125	2,166	2	18
Conditional-payment status.....	92,903	1,787,328	52,139	1,188,564	11,889	141,720	13,729	160,836	237	5,055	14,871	290,707	38	446
Suspensions ³	76,172	1,424,259	43,210	948,747	9,500	109,029	11,724	136,244	140	2,909	11,562	226,948	36	422
Frozen benefits ⁴	16,731	363,029	8,929	239,817	2,389	32,691	2,005	24,592	97	2,146	3,309	63,759	2	24
Actions during February 1943:														
Benefits awarded.....	22,072	399,609	7,809	188,638	2,661	33,185	6,958	87,467	1,541	30,655	2,910	58,288	103	1,376
Entitlements terminated ⁵	5,376	94,926	1,842	43,421	918	11,088	1,564	19,501	134	2,680	892	17,490	26	346
Net adjustments ⁶	-114	-273	1	261	-4	-27	-70	-231	-1	4	-31	-280	0	0
In force as of Feb. 28, 1943.....	724,058	13,171,939	326,121	7,482,516	92,150	1,128,685	196,286	2,398,780	31,800	641,055	75,499	1,479,109	3,202	41,794
Current-payment status.....	626,230	11,250,359	270,295	6,235,275	79,696	980,431	181,973	2,230,855	31,447	633,131	69,667	1,169,443	3,152	41,194
Deferred-payment status.....	2,545	49,166	1,783	38,285	302	3,487	220	2,456	109	2,660	126	2,217	5	61
Conditional-payment status.....	95,283	1,832,414	53,043	1,208,956	12,152	144,767	14,093	165,429	244	5,264	15,706	307,449	45	549
Suspensions ³	78,385	1,466,682	44,151	970,130	9,753	111,938	12,052	140,408	140	2,960	12,245	240,709	44	537
Frozen benefits ⁴	16,808	365,732	8,892	238,826	2,399	32,829	2,041	25,021	104	2,304	3,461	66,740	1	12

¹ Represents total benefits awarded after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 6) and terminations (see footnote 5), cumulative from January 1940, when monthly benefits were first payable.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction from current month's benefit or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit; benefit in deferred-payment status is subject to deduction of fixed amount which equals or exceeds current month's benefit; benefit in conditional-payment status is subject to deduction of entire benefit for current and each subsequent month for indefinite period.

³ Represents benefits which have previously been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁴ Represents benefits which have never been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁵ Terminations may be for following reasons: primary benefit—beneficiary's

death; wife's benefit—beneficiary's death, death of husband, divorce, or entitlement of beneficiary to equal or larger primary benefit; child's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, adoption, or attainment of age 18; widow's benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, or entitlement to equal or larger primary benefit; widow's current benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, entitlement to widow's benefit or to equal or larger primary benefit, or termination of entitlement of last entitled child; parent's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, or entitlement to other equal or larger monthly benefit.

⁶ Adjustments in amount of monthly benefit may result from entitlement of an additional beneficiary or termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when maximum provisions of sec. 203 (a) of the 1939 amendments are effective or from termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when minimum provision of sec. 203 (b) consequently becomes effective; adjustments in number or amount may also result from actions not otherwise classified.

Table 2.—Monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments certified, by type of payment, January and February 1943

Type of payment	January 1943				February 1943				Total amount certified, January-February 1943
	Number of beneficiaries ¹	Amount certified	Percentage distribution		Number of beneficiaries ¹	Amount certified	Percentage distribution		
			Benefi- ciaries	Amount			Benefi- ciaries	Amount	
Monthly benefits ²	620,682	\$11,635,541	100.0	100.0	634,334	\$11,930,867	100.0	100.0	\$23,566,408
Primary	269,156	6,348,122	43.4	54.6	274,022	6,485,932	43.2	54.4	12,834,054
Supplementary	89,266	1,116,200	14.4	9.6	90,591	1,137,300	14.3	9.5	2,253,500
Wife's	79,371	1,004,444	12.8	8.6	80,779	1,025,524	12.7	8.6	2,029,968
Child's	9,895	111,756	1.6	1.0	9,812	111,776	1.6	.9	223,532
Survivor's	262,260	4,171,219	42.2	35.8	269,721	4,307,635	42.5	36.1	8,478,854
Widow's	30,113	657,483	4.8	5.6	31,476	685,305	4.9	5.7	1,342,788
Widow's current	59,695	1,257,141	9.6	10.8	60,811	1,289,721	9.6	10.8	2,546,862
Child's	169,354	2,211,650	27.3	19.0	174,271	2,286,851	27.5	19.2	4,498,501
Parent's	3,008	44,945	.5	.4	3,163	45,758	.5	.4	90,703
Lump-sum death payments	9,774	1,395,206	---	---	10,245	1,453,194	---	---	2,848,400
Under 1939 amendments ³	9,688	1,391,175	---	---	10,192	1,450,669	---	---	2,841,844
Under 1935 act ⁴	86	4,031	---	---	53	2,525	---	---	6,556

¹ Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.

² Distribution by type of benefit estimated.

³ Includes retroactive payments.

⁴ Number of deceased workers on whose wages payments were based.

⁵ Payable with respect to workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases in which no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

⁶ Payable with respect to workers who died prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

in February, however, showed an increase over the January total—7,899 as against 7,543. At the end of February, monthly benefits were in force for 724,000 beneficiaries at a monthly rate of \$13.2 million.

Other types of benefits showed no significant change in number of awards, though the number of aged widow's benefits awarded was higher in both January and February than in any previous month, reflecting a gradual but relatively regular growth in the awards of this type of benefit.

Benefits in suspension increased in January to almost 76,200, and in February to 78,400. The proportion of benefits in suspension, which had shown a steady increase since February 1942, has not changed since the end of December. At the end of February 1943, benefits in suspension constituted 10.8 percent of the total number in force, as compared with 6.4 percent at the end of February 1942.

More than \$11.6 million was certified for monthly benefits during January, and about \$1.4 million was certified for lump-sum payments with respect to deceased wage earners who left no survivors immediately eligible for monthly benefits (table 2).

In February, monthly benefits totaling more than \$11.9 million were certified for 634,000 beneficiaries. The distribution of benefits by type shows little change from month to month; however, primary and supplementary benefits are slowly decreasing as a percentage of the total certifications.

In February, primary benefits constituted 43.2 percent of the total number and 54.4 percent of the total amount. Lump-sum death payments amounting to \$1.45 million were certified on the basis of wage records of 10,200 deceased wage earners.

Monthly Benefits for Which Payment Was Withheld as of December 31, 1942

More than 93,000 of the 692,000 monthly benefits in force at the end of 1942 were in conditional or deferred-payment status (table 1). For each type of benefit other than wife's or child's, employment of the beneficiary accounts for the majority of such benefits (table 3). In the case of primary and widow's current benefits, 98 and 95 percent, respectively, of the benefits were withheld for this reason; 96 percent of the wife's benefits were withheld because the husband was in covered employment. In the case of child's benefits, a large proportion of the children whose payments were withheld because of nonattendance at school were presumably engaged in either covered or noncovered employment; if a child fails to attend school and is also engaged in covered employment, the former is recorded as the reason for withholding payment. The 5,940 children whose payments were withheld because of employment were either attending school despite their employment or were under age 16. Deduction of benefits for nonattendance at school operates only for children between their sixteenth and eighteenth birthdays.

In general, benefits withheld because of employment of the beneficiary, employment of the primary beneficiary, nonattendance at school, or failure to have care of an entitled child would be classified under the heading "conditional-payment status—suspensions." If, however, some monthly payments were not actually withheld, and if the causes have ceased to operate, the benefit is shown in deferred-payment status until the correct total

number of monthly payments has been withheld. If, for example, a primary beneficiary had returned to covered employment and rendered services for wages of \$15 or more during February and March, but notice was not received in time to stop the February payment, his benefit would have been shown as in current-payment status for February, in conditional-payment status (suspension) for March, and in deferred-payment status for April

Table 3.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force in conditional or deferred-payment status,¹ by type of benefit and reason for withholding payment, December 31, 1942

[Corrected to Feb. 23, 1943]

Reason for withholding payment ²	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
All benefits														
Total.....	93,275	\$1,792,791	53,355	\$1,210,201	12,194	\$144,761	13,215	\$154,385	335	\$7,408	14,139	\$275,593	37	\$40
Failure to attend school regularly.....	4,151	47,926					4,151	47,926						
Employment of beneficiary.....	72,058	1,525,371	52,167	1,181,245	213	2,238	5,940	72,830	217	4,683	13,501	264,148	20	237
Employment of primary beneficiary.....	13,651	159,889			11,741	139,440	1,910	20,449						
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	344	6,375									344	6,375		
Previous payment of lump-sum attainment claim.....	596	16,552	431	13,207	85	1,366	9	122	70	1,848	1	9	0	0
Payee not determined.....	595	7,346	44	1,032	5	51	524	5,817	5	99	16	337	1	10
All other.....	1,880	29,332	713	14,717	150	1,666	681	7,251	43	778	277	4,724	16	196
Deferred-payment status														
Total.....	2,402	\$46,070	1,660	\$35,543	297	\$3,463	206	\$2,224	101	\$2,453	135	\$2,346	3	\$41
Failure to attend school regularly.....	2	23					2	23						
Employment of beneficiary.....	1,463	25,886	1,223	22,227	5	63	99	1,228	4	76	131	2,281	1	11
Employment of primary beneficiary.....	256	2,497			205	2,023	51	474						
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	1	31									1	31		
Previous payment of lump-sum attainment claim.....	596	16,552	431	13,207	85	1,366	9	122	70	1,848	1	9	0	0
All other.....	84	1,081	6	109	2	11	45	377	27	529	2	25	2	30
Conditional-payment status—suspensions														
Total.....	74,417	\$1,388,365	42,734	\$934,189	9,474	\$108,102	11,150	\$129,395	141	\$2,865	10,885	\$213,424	33	\$390
Failure to attend school regularly.....	3,517	40,376					3,517	40,376						
Employment of beneficiary.....	57,501	1,185,703	41,990	918,726	166	1,718	4,928	59,993	120	2,517	10,279	202,535	18	214
Employment of primary beneficiary.....	10,728	121,285			9,155	104,678	1,573	16,607						
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	329	6,099									329	6,099		
Payee not determined.....	592	7,320	44	1,032	5	51	521	5,791	5	99	16	337	1	10
All other.....	1,750	27,582	700	14,431	148	1,655	611	6,628	16	249	261	4,453	14	166
Conditional-payment status—frozen benefits														
Total.....	16,456	\$358,356	8,961	\$240,469	2,423	\$33,196	1,859	\$22,766	93	\$2,090	3,119	\$59,823	1	\$12
Failure to attend school regularly.....	632	7,527					632	7,527						
Employment of beneficiary.....	13,094	313,782	8,954	240,292	42	457	913	11,599	93	2,090	3,091	59,332	1	12
Employment of primary beneficiary.....	2,667	36,107			2,381	32,739	286	3,368						
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	14	245									14	245		
Payee not determined.....	3	26	0	0	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other.....	46	669	7	177	0	0	25	246	0	0	14	246	0	0

¹ See footnotes 2, 3, and 4 to table 1.

² As provided under secs. 203 and 907 of the amended act, except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are

accrued pending determination of guardian or other appropriate payee. Where more than 1 reason applies, case classified under first listed applicable reason.

to make up for the payment which had not been withheld in February.

Benefits in frozen status result from different conditions. A primary benefit is in frozen status because of employment of the beneficiary when a beneficiary does not leave, and did not contemplate leaving, covered employment at the time of his entitlement to benefits. If an eligible worker expects that his earnings will decline or if he is already earning less than his previous average monthly wage, he may file application for benefits even though he expects to continue working. By filing a claim, he freezes the rate of his primary benefit at the higher level, whereas if he did not file until a later date his benefit might be smaller. If his wife or children also file applications for wife's and child's benefits, their benefits are also in frozen status. Survivor monthly benefits are frozen if the beneficiary has decided to remain at work or out of school, for example; but the beneficiary can become entitled to payment without further application when the condition causing the deduction terminates.

Applicants for Account Numbers, 1942, and October-December 1942

The 7.6 million accounts established during 1942 exceeded by almost a million the number established in any other year since the period of initial registration, 1936-37. In view of the steady decline in the number of persons who do not as yet have account numbers, the 1942 increase in accounts established reflects a very high level of employment activity in 1942, the first full

Table 5.—Number of applicants for account numbers, by year, 1940-42, and estimated number of account-number holders at end of each year

Year	Applicants for account numbers		Estimated number of account-number holders 14 years and over as of end of year ¹			
	Total during year	Cumulative total as of end of year	Number	Percent of estimated population 14 years and over ²		
				Total	Male	Female
1940.....	5,181,709	53,790,199	50,400,000	49.2	67.6	31.5
1941.....	6,677,584	60,467,783	56,500,000	54.6	73.1	36.1
1942.....	7,637,416	68,105,199	63,500,000	60.7	78.4	43.2

¹ Estimated by adjusting the cumulative total of accounts established for duplications as well as for deaths; includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² Population 14 years of age and over estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census; includes Alaska and Hawaii.

war year. The increase occurred largely in the second half of the year, when the number established was 28 percent greater than the corresponding figure in 1941. In the first 6 months of 1942, on the other hand, slightly fewer accounts were established than in the first half of 1941. During the fourth quarter of 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, the number established was scarcely above the level of pre-war years, but in the second quarter of 1942 the level began to rise rapidly and has continued high. The earlier lull seems to have been associated with the plant-construction and conversion stage of the war effort, while the rise was caused by increased demand for labor in the new and converted plants.

The increase in the number of applicants for new account numbers in 1942 was spread unevenly over the country. Fourteen States showed in-

Table 4.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1942¹

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ²	Negro	Total	White ²	Negro	Total	White ²	Negro
Total.....	7,637,416	6,732,178	905,238	3,547,376	3,000,231	457,145	4,090,040	3,641,947	448,093
Under 15.....	300,309	267,809	32,500	234,681	204,614	30,067	65,628	63,195	2,433
15-19.....	3,420,354	3,111,364	308,990	1,778,644	1,573,932	204,712	1,641,710	1,537,432	104,278
20-24.....	712,366	557,479	154,887	226,179	171,308	54,871	486,087	386,171	99,916
25-29.....	457,617	357,581	100,036	118,851	92,265	26,586	338,766	265,316	73,450
30-34.....	489,649	408,174	81,475	147,376	123,625	23,751	342,273	284,549	57,724
35-39.....	513,960	445,514	68,446	166,468	142,679	23,789	347,492	302,835	44,657
40-44.....	473,293	421,180	52,113	169,716	147,792	21,924	303,577	273,388	30,189
45-49.....	417,021	376,924	40,097	179,430	157,067	22,363	237,591	219,857	17,734
50-54.....	325,015	298,462	26,553	162,619	145,478	17,141	162,396	152,984	9,412
55-59.....	290,311	212,685	77,626	134,713	121,763	12,950	155,598	140,892	14,706
60-64.....	152,676	141,962	10,714	105,807	97,257	8,550	46,869	44,705	2,164
65-69.....	86,033	78,604	7,429	69,904	63,399	6,505	16,129	15,205	924
70 and over.....	57,824	54,042	3,782	52,270	48,786	3,484	5,554	5,256	298
Unknown.....	1,088	398	690	718	236	482	370	162	208

¹ Excludes 759 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Represents all races other than Negro.

creases from 1941 of 30 percent or more, as compared with 14 percent for the country as a whole, while 16 States, including Alaska and Hawaii, showed reductions from the preceding year. The largest increases occurred in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States and in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. The reductions occurred in the Southeastern States (except Florida), in the New England States (except Maine and Massachusetts), and in Alaska, Hawaii,

Kentucky, and Illinois. These differences reflect the changing phases of the war-production program, particularly the concentration of war production on the West Coast and its development in new areas.

The effect of the war is reflected also in the changed sex and age pattern of the group of applicants. In 1942, for the first time, the total number of female applicants exceeded the number of male applicants. Women comprised 54 percent

Table 6.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex and race, by State, 1942 ¹

Social Security Board region and State	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ²	Negro	Total	White ²	Negro	Total	White ²	Negro
Total.....	7,637,416	6,732,178	905,238	3,547,376	3,090,231	457,145	4,090,040	3,641,947	448,093
Region I:									
Connecticut.....	97,675	92,736	4,939	39,141	37,806	1,335	58,534	54,930	3,604
Maine.....	48,808	48,676	132	26,587	26,526	61	22,221	22,150	71
Massachusetts.....	242,819	237,484	5,335	104,198	102,368	1,830	138,621	135,116	3,505
New Hampshire.....	24,923	24,855	68	12,692	12,661	31	12,231	12,194	37
Rhode Island.....	40,543	39,628	915	18,714	18,358	356	21,829	21,270	559
Vermont.....	14,931	14,895	36	7,449	7,439	10	7,482	7,456	26
Region II:									
New York.....	780,128	717,429	62,699	340,241	320,456	19,785	439,887	396,973	42,914
Region III:									
Delaware.....	15,835	12,460	3,375	7,182	5,651	1,531	8,653	6,809	1,844
New Jersey.....	222,149	196,917	25,232	93,374	85,259	8,115	128,775	111,658	17,117
Pennsylvania.....	533,225	487,264	45,961	238,263	220,585	17,678	294,962	266,679	28,283
Region IV:									
District of Columbia.....	56,609	34,383	22,226	18,974	12,782	6,192	37,635	21,601	16,034
Maryland.....	110,093	82,521	27,572	45,132	35,029	10,103	64,961	47,492	17,469
North Carolina.....	183,820	136,041	47,779	98,578	67,569	31,009	85,242	68,472	16,770
Virginia.....	149,858	106,430	43,428	75,274	50,839	24,435	74,584	55,591	18,993
West Virginia.....	85,124	80,435	4,689	42,203	39,548	2,655	42,921	40,887	2,034
Region V:									
Kentucky.....	132,483	118,564	13,919	69,760	61,883	7,877	62,723	56,681	6,042
Michigan.....	299,826	278,570	21,256	127,038	119,836	7,202	172,788	158,734	14,054
Ohio.....	405,701	377,270	28,431	166,879	155,423	11,456	238,822	221,847	16,975
Region VI:									
Illinois.....	416,972	373,917	43,055	175,239	160,482	14,757	241,733	213,435	28,298
Indiana.....	209,192	194,886	14,306	87,735	83,008	4,727	121,457	111,878	9,579
Wisconsin.....	163,078	161,807	1,271	74,672	74,252	420	88,406	87,555	851
Region VII:									
Alabama.....	161,738	111,367	50,371	87,408	55,175	32,233	74,330	56,192	18,138
Florida.....	124,770	85,708	39,062	63,462	42,471	20,991	61,308	43,237	18,071
Georgia.....	169,214	111,484	57,730	85,241	52,502	32,739	83,973	58,982	24,991
Mississippi.....	105,267	59,738	45,529	66,272	32,899	33,373	39,025	26,839	12,186
South Carolina.....	100,001	63,677	36,324	55,264	28,755	26,509	44,737	34,922	9,815
Tennessee.....	168,739	132,659	36,080	81,972	63,209	18,763	86,767	69,450	17,317
Region VIII:									
Iowa.....	111,148	109,797	1,351	49,422	48,926	496	61,726	60,871	855
Minnesota.....	139,168	138,219	949	67,928	67,577	351	71,240	70,642	598
Nebraska.....	67,722	66,359	1,363	33,123	32,665	458	34,599	33,694	905
North Dakota.....	19,818	19,797	21	10,520	10,513	7	9,298	9,284	14
South Dakota.....	25,081	25,056	25	14,166	14,150	16	10,915	10,906	9
Region IX:									
Arkansas.....	127,665	96,568	31,097	70,701	50,133	20,568	56,964	46,435	10,529
Kansas.....	100,522	94,795	5,727	46,924	44,593	2,331	53,598	50,202	3,396
Missouri.....	211,564	190,625	20,939	90,685	81,732	8,953	120,879	108,893	11,986
Oklahoma.....	142,531	128,028	14,503	75,635	67,301	8,334	66,896	60,727	6,169
Region X:									
Louisiana.....	123,863	79,860	44,003	69,188	41,629	27,559	54,675	38,231	16,444
New Mexico.....	28,119	27,601	518	17,041	16,798	243	11,078	10,803	275
Texas.....	437,731	360,016	77,715	222,847	179,560	43,287	214,884	180,456	34,428
Region XI:									
Colorado.....	73,778	72,376	1,402	35,630	35,139	491	38,148	37,237	911
Idaho.....	30,551	30,490	61	15,362	15,328	34	15,189	15,162	27
Montana.....	24,074	24,011	63	12,827	12,786	41	11,247	11,225	22
Utah.....	45,666	45,434	232	21,042	20,976	66	24,624	24,458	166
Wyoming.....	12,423	12,314	109	6,730	6,684	46	5,693	5,630	63
Region XII:									
Arizona.....	35,596	34,071	1,525	19,474	18,750	724	16,122	15,321	801
California.....	551,778	531,804	19,974	236,510	230,517	5,993	315,068	301,287	13,781
Nevada.....	10,296	9,779	517	5,828	5,631	197	4,468	4,148	320
Oregon.....	90,540	90,149	391	42,265	42,098	167	48,275	48,051	224
Washington.....	139,849	138,883	966	61,789	61,398	391	78,060	77,485	575
Territories:									
Alaska.....	3,767	3,750	17	2,245	2,240	5	1,522	1,516	6
Hawaii.....	20,615	20,580	35	10,350	10,336	14	10,265	10,253	12

¹ Excludes 759 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Represents all races other than Negro.

of the year's total and 64 percent of that for the fourth quarter, an unusually high figure even for a fourth quarter, when the proportion of women applicants generally reaches its seasonal peak. Both the absolute and relative number of female applicants increased in every State in 1942. Women made up more than half of all applicants in 27 States in 1942, as compared with 5 States in the preceding year. The number of male appli-

cants actually declined 4 percent from 1941 to 1942, although 21 States showed increases. The increases were concentrated in the West Coast and Rocky Mountain States, but they also occurred in Florida, New York, Texas, and scattered States in the Middle West.

A 41-percent increase in the number of women applicants aged 20 and over accounted for the greater part of the increase in total female applicants. This group comprised 31 percent of all applicants in 1942 as against 25 percent a year earlier. The proportion of women under age 20 rose only slightly—from 19 to 22 percent—in the same period. The relative number in the corresponding groups of male applicants declined—those under age 20 from 28 percent of the total in 1941 to 26 percent in 1942, and those aged 20 and over from 27 percent in 1941 to 20 percent in 1942. In earlier years, men aged 20 and over were the largest single group; they accounted for 49 percent of the total in 1938 and 39 percent in 1939. This decline in the number of male

Table 7.—Applicants for account numbers, by State and sex, October-December 1942 and 1941

Social Security Board region and State	October-December		Per- centage change	Percent female October- December	
	1942	1941		1942	1941
Total	2,158,352	1,409,323	+53.1	63.6	52.0
Region I:					
Connecticut	27,784	18,393	+51.1	67.0	58.4
Maine	11,740	10,721	+9.5	55.8	36.2
Massachusetts	76,025	42,811	+77.6	66.1	58.9
New Hampshire	6,160	5,546	+11.1	61.3	42.2
Rhode Island	9,740	7,303	+33.4	66.4	57.1
Vermont	4,104	3,921	+4.7	57.6	49.2
Region II:					
New York	224,387	140,669	+59.5	65.1	56.0
Region III:					
Delaware	4,357	2,769	+57.3	65.2	52.1
New Jersey	60,919	36,586	+66.5	66.9	57.5
Pennsylvania	145,988	98,235	+48.6	67.4	57.3
Region IV:					
District of Columbia	17,235	11,301	+52.5	72.4	62.0
Maryland	28,104	22,547	+24.6	67.7	58.4
North Carolina	50,105	37,489	+33.7	59.2	44.8
Virginia	38,159	30,507	+25.1	61.5	50.2
West Virginia	23,478	18,937	+24.0	64.0	57.1
Region V:					
Kentucky	36,022	27,017	+33.3	59.7	46.8
Michigan	96,209	48,029	+100.3	64.2	56.4
Ohio	122,160	61,929	+97.3	68.8	57.0
Region VI:					
Illinois	125,165	83,875	+49.2	64.9	58.5
Indiana	55,757	32,706	+70.5	67.4	54.7
Wisconsin	43,800	26,624	+64.5	62.6	50.0
Region VII:					
Alabama	38,645	33,896	+14.0	57.3	46.8
Florida	35,455	27,354	+29.6	62.9	54.5
Georgia	47,546	42,028	+13.1	58.1	41.0
Mississippi	27,550	25,747	+7.0	50.2	32.1
South Carolina	25,904	23,633	+9.6	53.1	35.4
Tennessee	44,466	35,334	+25.8	60.3	47.2
Region VIII:					
Iowa	28,785	21,663	+32.9	64.3	51.1
Minnesota	39,883	24,628	+61.9	59.2	47.0
Nebraska	18,772	10,516	+78.5	59.2	52.6
North Dakota	7,370	5,279	+39.6	54.0	49.6
South Dakota	6,344	4,865	+30.4	56.3	45.9
Region IX:					
Arkansas	28,295	27,897	+1.4	54.2	36.8
Kansas	26,503	16,143	+64.2	63.1	51.0
Missouri	54,384	42,466	+28.1	64.7	54.7
Oklahoma	38,973	25,142	+55.0	57.6	44.9
Region X:					
Louisiana	33,674	25,292	+33.1	52.9	42.0
New Mexico	6,858	4,901	+39.9	52.4	48.5
Texas	118,496	78,446	+51.1	62.7	50.9
Region XI:					
Colorado	21,153	11,594	+82.4	62.0	55.0
Idaho	9,052	6,041	+49.8	58.7	48.1
Montana	7,264	4,852	+49.7	52.5	45.6
Utah	12,895	6,618	+94.8	59.3	56.8
Wyoming	3,340	2,328	+43.5	55.8	44.0
Region XII:					
Arizona	9,681	5,224	+85.3	58.2	49.9
California	190,040	89,028	+113.5	67.4	55.2
Nevada	2,605	1,390	+87.4	52.9	40.3
Oregon	24,372	12,701	+91.9	64.0	48.6
Washington	38,767	22,526	+72.1	64.9	52.1
Territories:					
Alaska	1,071	741	+44.5	37.3	26.9
Hawaii	2,611	3,135	-16.7	59.9	38.6

Year	Percentage distribution of applicants for account numbers				
	Total	Male		Female	
		Under age 20	20 years of age and over	Under age 20	20 years of age and over
1938	100.0	14.8	48.8	10.0	26.4
1939	100.0	19.8	39.4	14.5	26.3
1940	100.0	24.2	34.7	16.7	24.4
1941	100.0	28.2	27.2	19.3	25.3
1942	100.0	26.3	20.1	22.4	31.2

applicants and increase in the number of female applicants aged 20 and over should continue throughout the war, since younger men are now being drafted and older women constitute the principal labor reserve.

Persons aged 60 and over are also entering the covered labor force at an increasing rate. Applicants in this age group were 55 percent more numerous in 1942 than in 1941, and there were more than twice as many in the fourth quarter of 1942 as in the fourth quarter of 1941. These older applicants—more than three-fourths of whom were men—totaled 297,000 for the year 1942 and 104,000 for the fourth quarter.

The number of Negro applicants increased 15 percent in 1942 over the preceding year, about the same as the rate of increase for white applicants.

Table 8.—Distribution of account-number applicants under 20 years of age, by sex and age, October-December 1942 and 1941

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	October-December		Percentage change	October-December		Percentage change	October-December		Percentage change
	1942	1941		1942	1941		1942	1941	
Under 20, total.....	933,629	637,247	+46.5	409,789	318,268	+28.8	523,840	318,979	+64.2
Under 18, total.....	735,744	420,267	+75.1	346,405	218,146	+58.8	389,339	202,121	+92.6
Under 16.....	121,640	34,098	+256.7	82,392	27,889	+195.4	39,248	6,209	+532.1
15.....	157,375	57,049	+175.9	78,948	37,146	+112.5	78,427	19,903	+294.0
16.....	278,487	173,067	+60.9	115,569	84,198	+37.3	162,918	88,869	+83.3
17.....	178,242	156,023	+14.2	69,496	68,913	+0.8	108,746	87,110	+24.8
18.....	132,552	141,723	-6.5	44,325	64,369	-31.1	88,227	77,354	+14.1
19.....	65,333	75,257	-13.2	19,059	35,753	-46.7	46,274	39,504	+17.1

The increase in the total number of Negro applicants is the net result of an increase of 61 percent in the number of women and a decline of 10 percent in the number of men. For white applicants, the number of women increased 35

percent and the number of men declined 3 percent. The large total of female Negro applicants, 448,000, indicates considerably greater employment opportunities for this group in covered industry, and explains in part the shortage of domestic workers.

Table 9.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, October-December 1942

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro
Total.....	2,158,352	1,908,019	250,333	786,614	684,131	102,483	1,371,738	1,223,888	147,850
Under 15.....	121,640	112,043	9,597	82,392	73,651	8,741	39,248	38,392	856
15-19.....	811,989	739,045	72,944	327,397	286,376	41,021	484,592	452,669	31,923
20-24.....	166,381	125,191	41,190	55,983	24,240	31,743	132,398	100,951	31,447
25-29.....	136,521	105,640	30,881	25,165	19,025	6,140	111,356	86,615	24,741
30-34.....	152,917	127,531	25,386	32,354	26,806	5,548	120,563	100,725	19,838
35-39.....	167,771	146,489	21,282	38,735	33,071	5,664	129,036	113,418	15,618
40-44.....	159,419	143,470	15,949	40,405	35,182	5,223	119,014	108,288	10,726
45-49.....	144,588	132,334	12,254	47,037	41,217	5,820	97,551	94,117	3,434
50-54.....	113,220	105,045	8,175	45,011	40,177	4,834	68,209	64,868	3,341
55-59.....	79,713	74,209	5,504	39,220	35,384	3,836	40,493	38,825	1,668
60-64.....	53,122	49,739	3,383	33,075	30,469	2,606	20,047	19,270	777
65-69.....	30,213	27,852	2,361	23,405	21,354	2,051	6,808	6,498	310
70 and over.....	20,564	19,320	1,244	18,256	17,129	1,127	2,308	2,191	117
Unknown.....	294	111	183	179	50	129	115	61	54

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act*

The net amount of employee-annuity payments certified to the Treasury in February was \$8.9 million, the highest figure recorded for a single month (table 1). The total for the month, for all classes of benefits, was \$10.9 million, of which employee annuities accounted for 81 percent, pensions 14 percent, and survivor benefits the remaining 5 percent.

Employee annuities.—The same number of applications, 1,400, were processed during February as during the preceding month. The total number of active cases in process of adjudication during February was 6,639; annuity certifications resulted for 1,628, and 72 were closed without certification. When the usual adjustments for dispositions after the end of the accounting period were made, the pending load of adjudicable claims at the end of the month was thus reduced to 4,555, compared with 4,735 at the end of January.

Among the annuity applications received during the last 6 months of 1942, a substantial number was filed by individuals who were still employed or who had left the railroad industry but had not yet become eligible for an annuity (table 2). Although 53 percent of the applications were for annuities to begin in the month of filing or earlier¹ and an additional 20 percent were for annuities to begin at some time during the 2 months following the month of filing, 16 percent were for an-

nuities becoming payable 3–11 months later, while 6 percent of the applications were filed a year or more in advance of the annuity beginning date. In 5 percent of the cases, the applicant was still working at the time of filing and did not designate the date he intended to stop working.

The opportunity for filing applications in advance of retirement is considerably greater for applicants for age annuities than for disabled applicants; 60 percent of the former and only 13 percent of the latter filed before the month of accrual. Disabled individuals have relatively little choice in setting an annuity beginning date; nearly all of them have already ceased work at the time of filing, and therefore request the earliest accrual date permissible. This date is usually the day after employment has ceased, except in the case of an individual who must wait until his sixtieth birthday because he has less than 30 years of service and is under age 60. An applicant for an age annuity, on the other hand, has a much wider choice and can ordinarily plan his retirement in advance. If, however, illness or unemployment forces him to retire sooner than he expected, he can designate a retroactive beginning date after he has given up hope of returning to active service.

Annuity applications filed in advance of the requested beginning date cannot, of course, be certified prior to that date. Advance filing may, however, prove advantageous to the applicant as it enables the Board to adjudicate certain features of the claim before the employee's retirement, and

*Prepared by the Office of Director of Research, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

¹ An annuity may begin 60 days prior to filing date, provided the applicant has stopped working and met the age and service requirements prior to the beginning date.

Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Number and amount of annuities and pensions in force and net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of benefit, February 1943¹

Period and administrative action	Total		Employee annuities		Pensions to former carrier pensioners		Survivor annuities		Death-benefit annuities ²	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Jan. 31, 1943.....	158,759	\$10,172,247	129,257	\$8,531,788	25,688	\$1,515,920	3,242	\$103,983	572	\$20,554
During February 1943:										
Initial certifications.....	1,772	113,702	1,628	109,023	0	0	50	1,499	94	3,179
Terminations by death (deduct).....	1,235	76,339	851	56,385	295	17,064	9	247	80	2,041
In force as of Feb. 28, 1943.....	159,260	10,210,781	129,968	8,585,679	25,391	1,498,715	3,284	105,274	587	21,111
Total payments (net).....		³ 10,923,493		8,881,908		1,482,252		108,309		29,636

¹ For definitions of classes of benefit, see the Bulletin, October 1942, p. 25. Data for initial certifications are for period in which payment was first certified and not for period in which it began to accrue. Data for terminations by death are for period in which notice of death was received and not for period in which beneficiary died. In-force data represent certifications less terminations by death; they are adjusted for recertifications, reinstatements, and terminations for reasons other than death (suspension, return to service, recovery from disability, commutation to lump-sum payment). Certifications

are reported on an accounting-month basis ended on approximately the 20th, terminations are reported through the 10th, and total payments are on calendar-month basis. Cents omitted.

² In a few cases, payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of death of 1 individual; such payments are counted as single items. Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable; nearly all terminations are of latter type.

³ Includes \$421,087 for lump-sum death benefits.

Table 2.—Railroad retirement: Number and percent of applications for employee annuities received, by interval in calendar months between official filing date and apparent beginning date and by type of annuity claimed, July-December 1942

Number of months from official filing date to apparent beginning date	Total		Age annuities				Disability annuities			
			65 or over		Under 65		30 years' service		Less than 30 years' service	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	18,092	100.0	5,322	100.0	361	100.0	1,806	100.0	540	100.0
-2.....	2,133	26.4	787	14.8	48	13.3	1,019	56.4	249	46.1
-1.....	939	11.6	478	9.0	26	7.2	367	20.3	60	11.1
0.....	1,278	15.8	861	16.2	53	14.7	295	16.3	61	11.3
1.....	841	10.4	711	13.3	63	17.5	43	2.4	23	4.3
2.....	755	9.3	653	12.3	65	18.0	24	1.3	13	2.4
3-5.....	959	11.9	874	16.4	52	14.4	18	1.0	15	2.8
6-8.....	212	2.6	193	3.6	12	3.3	1	.1	5	.9
9-11.....	90	1.1	73	1.4	11	3.0	0	0	6	1.1
12 or more.....	461	5.7	341	6.4	10	2.8	1	.1	99	18.3
Unknown ¹	424	5.2	351	6.6	21	5.8	38	2.1	9	1.7

¹ Includes 1 claim for age annuity with age at beginning date unknown and 62 claims for disability annuities with length of service unknown.

² Applications from individuals still working at time of filing who failed to designate date they intended to stop work.

thus permits speedier certification of the annuity when the beginning date is reached.

The 1,628 annuities certified during February represented a 25-percent increase over both the total for the preceding month and the average for the first 7 months of the fiscal year. February is usually the month of highest certifications because of the large number of applications for annuities to begin in January which are filed soon enough to permit certification by February. More annuities begin to accrue in January than in any other month in the year, and it is possible to certify January annuities with a minimum lag between accrual date and certification date because a relatively large number of the claims have been filed by individuals in executive, supervisory, and clerical positions who had planned their retirement several months in advance. February certifications contain a higher proportion of annuities beginning in the preceding month than is found in any other month of the year.

Annuities terminated by death totaled 851; the figure for January was 940, and the average for

the first 7 months of the fiscal year 771. At the end of February, 129,998 employee annuities were in force, at an average monthly rate of \$66.04.

Pensions.—Pensioners removed from the rolls during February because of death totaled 295. The number for January was 321, and the average for July 1942-January 1943 was 269. On February 28, pensions in force numbered 25,391 at an average rate of \$59.03 a month.

Survivor payments.—In all, 144 survivor and death-benefit annuities were certified during February, and 89 were terminated by death or by the expiration of the 12 months for which the latter are payable. The numbers of these benefits in force at the end of the month were, respectively, 3,284 and 587, and the average amounts payable, \$32.06 and \$35.97.

Initial certifications of lump-sum death benefits numbered 1,282, and averaged \$349.03, as compared with 1,034 and \$340.14 in January. For the current fiscal year through January, the total number certified was 7,952 and the average benefit \$326.11.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

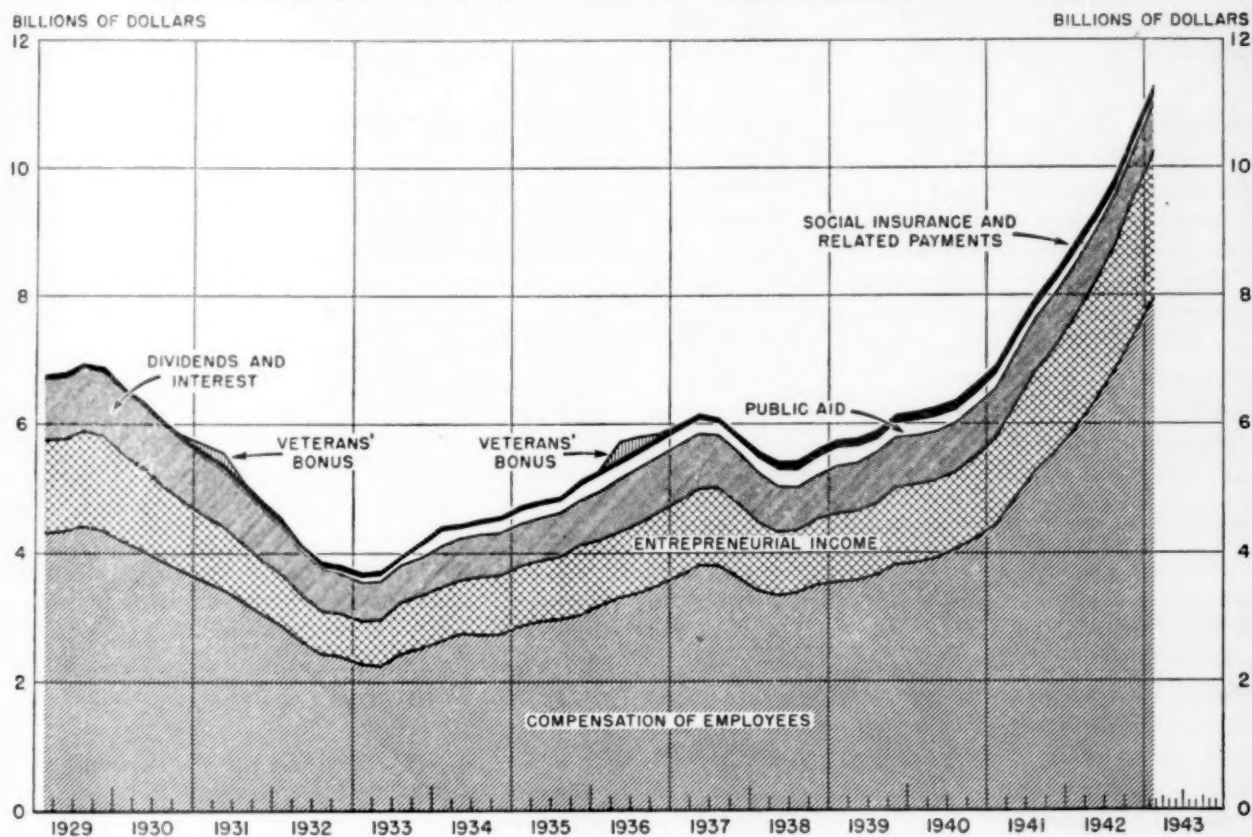
Social Security and Other Income Payments to Individuals

Income payments to individuals in February amounted to \$11.2 billion, an increase of 2.3 percent from January and 27.5 percent from February 1942. Payments have increased each month during the past 2½ years, and this month the level was 80 percent higher than at the beginning of the rise. This increase in income received by individuals reflects, of course, the expansion in the economy resulting from the war, and particularly the improvement in employment conditions. During this 2½-year period, unemployment has decreased from about 8.5 million to 1.4 million, many new workers have been drawn into the labor market, and work relief projects have been drastically curtailed.

Compensation of employees, including payments to the armed forces, amounted to \$7.9 billion and was received by almost 60 million individuals. In June 1940, the month preceding the present rise, compensation of employees amounting to \$4.0 billion was paid to about 48 million individuals. These figures indicate that the increase in the number of employed persons accounts for about one-fourth of the total increase in compensation paid, while increased hours, wage rates, and overtime pay account for the remainder.

Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, the only other segment of income payments to increase this month, amounted to \$2.3 billion, 4.3 percent more than in January and 31 percent

Chart 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, January 1929–February 1943



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, by specified period, 1936-43¹

[In millions; data corrected to Apr. 3, 1943]

Calendar year and month ²	Total	Compensation of employees ³	Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties	Dividends and interest	Public aid		Social insurance and related payments ⁴	Veterans' bonus
					Work relief ⁵	Direct relief ⁶		
1936.....	\$68,024	\$40,027	\$13,003	\$9,785	\$2,155	\$672	\$955	\$1,427
1937.....	72,365	44,689	14,162	9,891	1,639	836	1,020	128
1938.....	66,135	40,845	12,369	8,233	2,094	1,008	1,529	57
1939.....	70,829	43,906	13,441	8,891	1,870	1,071	1,616	34
1940.....	76,472	48,309	14,484	9,175	1,577	1,098	1,801	28
1941.....	92,229	60,356	18,139	9,653	1,213	1,112	1,737	19
1942.....	115,479	79,522	23,145	9,331	586	1,061	1,823	11
1942								
February.....	8,817	5,901	1,787	801	72	95	160	1
March.....	8,928	6,026	1,769	799	75	94	164	1
April.....	9,149	6,195	1,843	792	68	92	134	1
May.....	9,258	6,329	1,840	789	58	89	152	1
June.....	9,486	6,550	1,858	784	53	87	153	1
July.....	9,652	6,716	1,874	772	45	86	158	1
August.....	9,844	6,858	1,946	766	35	86	152	1
September.....	9,954	6,950	1,981	761	30	85	146	1
October.....	10,230	7,173	2,045	757	26	85	143	1
November.....	10,601	7,431	2,169	755	24	84	137	1
December.....	10,847	7,604	2,246	752	23	84	138	1
1943								
January.....	10,988	7,759	2,236	751	19	83	130	1
February.....	11,242	7,926	2,332	749	15	81	139	(7)

¹ Compensation of employees; entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties; and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation.

² For annual and monthly figures 1929-40, see the Bulletin, August 1941, table 1, pp. 74-76.

³ Wage and salary payments minus deductions for employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Includes industrial pensions, payments to members of the armed forces, and Government portion of payments to dependents of members of the armed forces.

⁴ Earnings of persons employed by the NYA, WPA, and CCC (through August 1942). Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in the column "Compensation of employees."

⁵ Payments to recipients under the 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance, the value of food stamps issued by the Food Distribution Administration under the food stamp plan, and subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration through June 1942.

⁶ Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

⁷ Less than \$500,000.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

above the February 1942 level. The increase over the 12-month period reflects primarily the increase in income received by farmers, while the January-February increase was due entirely to an increase in nonfarm income.

Direct and work relief decreased with respect to both the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. Social insurance and related payments—\$139 million—were the same as in January; a decrease in unemployment insurance payments offset increases in workmen's compensation and retirement and survivor payments.

Social Insurance and Related Payments

Payments in February under the selected social insurance programs included in table 2 amounted to \$79.3 million, 1.4 percent less than in January and 24.3 percent below payments in February 1942. The decrease is the net result of a decline in unemployment insurance payments which more than offset an increase in payments under the retirement, survivor, and disability programs.

Monthly retirement payments of \$7.6 million under the old-age and survivors insurance program were made to 365,000 beneficiaries. This is

an increase over February 1942 of about one-fourth in both the number of beneficiaries and the amount they received. Payments to 73,400 retirants under the civil-service program amounted to \$5.9 million, an increase of 7.1 percent over last year. Changes from February 1942 in payments and beneficiaries under the railroad retirement and veterans' programs were less than 3 percent.

Monthly payments to survivors under the old-age and survivors insurance program were 44 percent above the level of last year and amounted to \$4.3 million. Under the veterans' and railroad retirement programs, payments were 2.8 and 3.8 percent, respectively, above levels of a year ago.

Sizable increases have occurred since February 1942 in lump-sum payments under each of the four programs. Under the civil-service program, lump-sum payments were double those of last year, while under the other programs increases of from 6 to 40 percent took place.

Under the State unemployment compensation programs, payments of \$10.9 million were made to 209,000 unemployed workers. Compared with a year ago, these figures represent a decrease of approximately three-fourths in both payments and

beneficiaries. During the same period, unemployment decreased only 65 percent, according to the Bureau of the Census, to 1.4 million in February. It is not probable that compensated unemployment will drop much below an average of 200,000 individuals during this year. Railroad unemployment insurance payments amounting to \$158,000 were made to 3,500 unemployed workers. In February of last year, payments totaling

\$1,328,000 were made to 33,600 unemployed workers.

Under the retirement, disability, and survivor programs, approximately 1.8 million individuals received monthly benefits in February amounting to \$65.1 million, and 15,900 received lump-sum payments of \$2.8 million. Payments totaling \$11.0 million were made to 212,000 beneficiaries under the unemployment insurance programs.

Table 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1936-43¹

[In thousands; data corrected to Apr. 7, 1943]

Calendar year and month	Retirement, disability, and survivor payments												Re-funds under the Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service ²	Unemployment insurance payments			
	Total	Monthly retirement and disability payments ³				Survivor payments								Total	State unemployment compensation laws ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹²	
						Monthly			Lump-sum								
		Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ⁴	Veterans Administration ⁴	Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Veterans Administration ⁴	Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ⁴	Veterans Administration ⁴					
1936	\$461,760	\$458,765		\$683	\$51,630	\$299,001		\$2	\$99,992			\$4,062	\$3,395	\$2,864	\$131	\$131	
1937	505,143	499,532		40,001	53,694	299,660		444	96,370	\$1,278		4,401	3,684	3,479	2,132	2,132	
1938	972,926	575,814		96,766	56,118	301,277		1,383	101,492	10,478	\$291	4,604	3,405	3,326	393,786	393,786	
1939	1,046,005	608,094		107,282	58,331	307,512		1,451	109,192	13,895	1,926	4,952	3,553	2,846	435,065	429,298	\$5,767
1940	1,191,906	654,040	\$21,075	114,166	62,019	317,851	\$7,784	1,448	105,696	11,734	2,497	5,810	3,960	3,277	534,689	518,700	15,889
1941	1,090,102	726,631	55,141	119,913	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	3,421	6,170	4,352	4,615	358,856	344,321	14,535
1942	1,137,064	780,354	80,304	122,806	68,115	325,262	41,702	1,603	111,196	15,034	4,114	6,108	4,110	6,357	350,393	344,084	6,269
1942																	
February	104,775	62,941	6,074	10,161	5,549	26,669	2,997	133	9,155	1,291	301	274	337	622	41,212	39,884	1,328
March	108,187	63,436	6,243	10,223	5,532	26,661	3,109	127	9,173	1,185	306	509	368	465	44,286	43,035	1,251
April	101,431	63,952	6,430	10,198	5,572	26,681	3,240	128	9,211	1,397	238	497	360	468	37,011	36,311	700
May	96,280	63,743	6,544	10,068	5,594	26,646	3,412	125	9,182	1,229	256	402	375	514	32,023	31,704	319
June	95,580	64,581	6,660	10,210	5,637	26,658	3,431	141	9,212	1,278	449	547	358	547	30,452	30,226	226
July	99,608	66,278	6,824	10,288	5,677	28,027	3,545	140	9,233	1,186	514	503	341	551	32,779	32,625	154
August	94,605	65,685	6,873	10,262	5,743	27,491	3,569	139	9,256	957	389	690	316	445	28,475	28,252	222
September	89,645	66,508	7,141	10,257	5,772	27,360	3,805	137	9,251	1,529	299	612	345	536	22,601	22,395	206
October	84,457	66,813	7,175	10,308	5,802	27,517	3,863	134	9,486	1,239	349	609	331	558	17,086	16,896	190
November	78,801	66,425	7,191	10,326	5,820	27,350	3,921	135	9,372	1,104	344	553	309	645	11,731	11,574	157
December	79,558	67,324	7,338	10,402	5,858	27,493	4,082	137	9,432	1,362	413	489	318	521	11,713	11,558	155
1943																	
January	80,405	67,320	7,464	10,302	5,913	27,310	4,171	135	9,423	1,395	313	538	356	701	12,384	12,182	202
February	79,284	67,840	7,623	10,364	5,941	27,275	4,308	138	9,414	1,453	421	547	356	498	11,036	10,878	158

¹ Data represent payments to individuals and exclude cost of administration. Retirement and survivor payments under Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts (including retroactive payments) are amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; payments under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are amounts certified to the disbursing officers of the Treasury; payments under the Civil Service Commission and Veterans Administration are disbursements minus cancellations; State unemployment insurance payments are checks issued by State agencies.

² Old-age retirement benefits under all acts and disability retirement benefits under Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts, and disability payments to veterans.

³ Primary benefits, wife's benefits, and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Partly estimated.

⁴ Amounts certified, minus cancellations. Monthly payments to survivors include annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin.

⁵ Principally payments from civil-service retirement and disability fund but includes also payments from Canal Zone retirement and disability fund and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund administered by the

Civil Service Commission. Monthly retirement payments include accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for fiscal years.

⁶ Payments to veterans for pensions and compensation.

⁷ Widow's benefits, widow's current benefits, parent's benefits, and orphan's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁸ Payments to survivors of deceased veterans.

⁹ Payments at age 65 for 1937-August 1939, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940, for entire period, and, beginning January 1940, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers after Dec. 31, 1939. Payments at age 65 totaling \$651,000 in 1937, \$4.7 million in 1938, and \$4.6 million in 1939 are not survivor payments.

¹⁰ Payments for burial expenses of deceased veterans.

¹¹ Reported by State agencies to the Bureau of Employment Security. Annual figures adjusted for voided benefit checks; monthly figures unadjusted.

¹² 1942 annual figures adjusted for underpayments and recoveries of overpayments; monthly figures unadjusted.

¹³ Preliminary estimate.

Table 3.—Individuals receiving payments under selected social insurance and related programs, by month, February 1942–February 1943

[In thousands; data corrected to Apr. 5, 1943]

Year and month	Retirement, disability, and survivor beneficiaries											Separated employees receiving refunds under the Civil Service Commission ⁹	Unemployment insurance beneficiaries	
	Monthly retirement and disability beneficiaries				Survivor beneficiaries									
					Monthly			Lump-sum ⁸						
	Social Security Act ¹	Railroad Retirement Act ²	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Veterans Administration ⁷	Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission	Veterans Administration		State unemployment compensation laws ¹⁰	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹
1942														
February.....	292.9	153.3	69.1	622.5	185.2	3.6	315.4	9.3	1.0	0.3	3.3	4.2	837.6	33.6
March.....	301.5	153.5	69.2	622.8	192.3	3.6	315.5	8.6	1.0	.6	3.8	4.2	803.1	29.2
April.....	310.6	153.8	69.3	622.7	200.8	3.6	315.7	10.1	1.0	.6	3.7	4.3	698.3	16.9
May.....	316.8	153.4	69.7	622.9	207.9	3.6	316.6	9.0	.8	.5	3.5	4.9	699.7	7.2
June.....	322.3	153.3	70.0	623.0	215.3	3.6	316.8	9.2	1.4	.6	3.5	5.1	552.7	4.7
July.....	328.7	153.8	70.4	623.1	222.5	3.7	317.6	8.5	1.3	.5	3.6	5.5	574.9	3.3
August.....	333.2	153.8	70.9	623.5	226.7	3.8	318.5	6.9	1.3	.8	3.3	4.8	543.0	4.6
September.....	341.2	154.3	71.4	623.1	236.1	3.8	315.5	10.8	1.1	.7	3.5	6.3	422.7	4.1
October.....	345.4	154.5	71.7	623.6	242.5	3.8	315.8	8.8	1.0	.7	3.4	7.7	310.4	3.9
November.....	346.6	154.7	72.2	624.0	247.8	3.8	316.1	7.9	1.0	.7	3.2	8.9	221.5	3.1
December.....	351.8	154.9	72.7	624.1	255.1	3.8	315.9	9.7	1.2	.6	3.3	7.3	192.6	2.3
1943														
January.....	358.4	154.9	72.8	622.8	262.3	3.8	311.5	9.8	1.0	.7	3.7	10.0	226.8	4.0
February.....	364.6	155.4	73.4	622.0	269.7	3.9	311.2	10.2	1.3	.7	3.7	9.3	208.6	3.5

¹ Primary beneficiaries and their wives and children, for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

² Employee annuitants and pensioners on roll as of 20th of month; includes disability annuitants.

³ Annuitants under Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts; represents age and disability retirements, voluntary and involuntary retirements. Includes persons receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons reemployed under the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, or Act of Jan. 24, 1942.

⁴ Veterans receiving pensions and compensation during month.

⁵ Widows, parents, and orphans for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

⁶ Widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections and next of kin receiving death-benefit annuities for 12 months; number on roll as of 20th of month. Widows receiving both survivor and death-benefit an-

nnuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

⁷ Widows, children, and parents of deceased veterans on whose account payments were made during month.

⁸ For Social Security Act, deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either the 1935 or 1939 act; for Railroad Retirement Act, deceased wage earners on whose account payments to survivors were certified in month ending on 20th calendar day; for Civil Service Commission, employees who died before retirement age and annuitants with unexpended balances whose survivors received payments; for Veterans Administration, survivor or other persons entitled to reimbursement for expenditures in connection with burial of deceased veterans.

⁹ See footnote 3 for programs covered.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of benefit recipients.

¹¹ Represents average number of persons receiving benefits for unemployment during a registration period of 14 consecutive days.

Financial and Economic Data

Receipts

Federal social security tax receipts of \$336 million in February were the largest on record and 33 percent above those in February 1942 (table 1). Despite this large increase, these receipts accounted for approximately the same proportion of total Federal receipts during the month—28 percent—as in February 1942. Other Federal tax receipts amounted to \$846 million, 24 percent more than in February 1942.

February collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act exceeded any previous monthly figure (table 2). Combined receipts in January and February, however, indicate that the total for the first quarter of 1943 will not be larger than that for the preceding quarter. This lack of change was not due to a decline in pay

rolls in covered employment, since the Bureau of Labor Statistics unadjusted index of weekly wages in all manufacturing industries rose from the October level of 270.9 to 287.9 in December. Because covered employees are taxable with respect to only the first \$3,000 of annual wages from any one employer under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, no taxes would be payable in 1943 with respect to the last quarter of 1942 for covered workers who received \$3,000 or more during the first 3 quarters of 1942. It seems probable that the rising trend of earnings during 1942 caused the annual wages of a large proportion of workers to amount to more than \$3,000 with the result that wages actually taxable for October–December 1942 were less than those for July–September.

Quarterly averages for three major economic indexes and Federal insurance contributions based on wages paid for the past 4 years and the first 2 months of 1943 are shown in table 3. The indexes of the number of wage earners and amount of weekly wages, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are revisions of the series formerly known as indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries. The new indexes use

the average of the year 1939 as 100 instead of an average of the years 1923-25, and have been revised to conform to the 1939 Census of Manufactures and the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The series have also been adjusted to conform to employment and pay-roll levels indicated by data available from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board.

The upward movement in production and pay

Table 1.—Social security and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and public debt, by specified period, 1936-43
(In millions)

Period	General and special accounts											Trust accounts, etc., ⁷ excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Change in general fund balance	Public debt				
	Receipts of Federal Government				Expenditures ¹ of Federal Government									Total	Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund ⁸	Railroad retirement account	All other
	Total ¹	Social security taxes ²	Railroad retirement and unemployment taxes ³	All other	Total ¹	Under the Social Security Act		Under the Railroad Retirement Board			Excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)							
						Admin-istrative expenses and grants to States ⁴	Net ap-pro-pria-tions and trans-fers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Admin-istrative expenses ⁵	Trans-fers to rail-road retire-ment ac-count	All other								
Fiscal year:																		
1936-37	\$5,294	\$252	(⁶)	\$5,042	\$8,442	\$183	\$265	\$1		\$7,993	-\$3,149	+\$374	-\$128	\$36,425	\$267	\$312		\$35,846
1937-38	6,242	604	\$150	5,488	7,626	291	387	3	\$146	6,799	-1,384	+306	-338	37,165	662	872	\$66	35,565
1938-39	5,668	631	109	4,928	9,210	342	503	3	107	8,255	-3,542	+890	+622	40,440	1,177	1,267	67	37,929
1939-40	5,925	712	126	5,087	9,537	379	539	8	121	8,490	-3,612	+137	-947	42,968	1,738	1,710	79	39,441
1940-41	8,269	788	144	7,337	13,372	447	661	7	124	12,133	-5,103	-148	+742	48,961	2,381	2,273	74	44,233
1941-42	13,668	1,016	178	12,474	33,265	501	869	10	141	31,744	-19,598	-3,506	+358	72,422	3,202	3,139	92	65,989
8 months ended:																		
February 1941	4,281	582	76	3,623	7,802	310	475	4	106	6,907	-3,521	+209	-190	46,090	2,002	2,087	85	41,916
February 1942	6,130	751	87	5,292	17,368	357	629	7	109	16,266	-11,238	-1,252	+929	62,381	2,761	2,923	102	56,595
February 1943	10,312	954	115	9,243	48,396	357	799	5	180	47,055	-38,085	-1,115	+2,401	114,024	3,632	3,970	187	106,235
1942																		
February	937	253	4	680	2,808	37	179	1		2,591	-1,871	+114	+612	62,381	2,761	2,923	102	56,595
March	3,548	5	44	3,499	3,422	31	1	1		3,389	+126	-234	-69	62,419	2,923	2,910	91	56,495
April	732	42	1	689	3,790	49	37	1	32	3,671	-3,058	-126	-642	64,961	2,913	2,914	112	59,022
May	764	213	9	542	4,155	53	201	1		3,900	-3,391	-257	-39	68,571	2,927	3,106	102	62,436
June	2,494	5	37	2,452	4,531	11	1	1		4,518	-2,037	-1,635	+179	72,422	3,202	3,139	92	65,989
July	794	52	1	741	5,208	79	47	1	113	4,968	-4,413	-4	+296	77,136	3,192	3,162	195	70,587
August	797	220	12	565	5,425	41	209	1		5,174	-4,628	-54	-134	81,685	3,197	3,352	184	74,952
September	2,528	4	39	2,485	5,932	21	1	1		5,909	-3,404	-245	+1,148	86,483	3,415	3,359	173	79,536
October	648	47	1	600	5,979	63	41	1	34	5,840	-5,331	-406	+594	92,904	3,403	3,397	196	85,908
November	830	240	8	582	6,591	39	229	1		6,322	-5,761	+736	-1,814	96,116	3,393	3,588	185	88,950
December	2,702	4	45	2,653	6,501	33	1	1		6,465	-3,799	-794	+7,461	108,170	3,655	3,687	174	100,654
1943																		
January	824	51	1	772	6,408	56	35	1	34	6,282	-5,584	-135	-2,819	111,060	3,645	3,717	197	103,510
February	1,190	336	8	846	6,354	25	235	1		6,093	-5,164	-122	-2,331	114,024	3,632	3,970	187	106,235

¹ Beginning July 1940, appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund minus reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses are excluded from net receipts and expenditures of general and special accounts of the Treasury. These net appropriations are included here in both total receipts and expenditures for comparison with previous periods.

² Represents collections under Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

³ Represents total collections under Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of collections under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (see table 2, footnote 5).

⁴ Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service (see table 4, footnote 1); prior to Jan. 1, 1942, excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. Such grants are included in "all other"; from Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States. Also excludes administrative expenses incurred by the Treasury

prior to July 1940 in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Includes expenses incurred by the Social Security Board in administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act, beginning July 1940.

⁶ Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in 1938-39, \$4,987,000 in 1939-40, \$3,397,000 in 1940-41, \$2,506,000 in 1941-42, and \$1,328,000 for 1942-43; also includes \$7,917,000 expended since April 1941 for acquisition of service and compensation data of railroad workers in accordance with Public Res. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

⁷ Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

⁸ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State employment security agency.

⁹ Less than \$500,000.

¹⁰ Excludes amounts reimbursed to the Treasury for administrative expenses, which were part of transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury

rolls continued during the first 2 months of 1943. The Federal Reserve Board unadjusted index of industrial production, which rose to 194 in January, increased another 4 points in February. Likewise, the unadjusted index of wage earners rose from 165.0 in January to 166.6 in February.

Federal unemployment tax collections during February totaled \$99.0 million; receipts during January and February were \$113 million as against

Table 2.—Social insurance taxes under selected programs, by specified period, 1936-43

Period	Old-age and survivors insurance		Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Taxes on carriers and their employees ²	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
[In thousands]					
Cumulative through February 1943.....	\$4,246,871	\$797,197	\$5,562,330	\$710,951	\$253,148
Fiscal year:					
1936-37.....	194,346	345	(7)	\$ 57,751
1937-38.....	514,406	150,132	(7)	\$ 90,104
1938-39.....	530,358	109,257	803,007	100,869
1939-40.....	604,604	120,967	853,955	107,523	49,167
1940-41.....	690,555	136,942	888,450	97,677	68,162
1941-42.....	895,619	170,012	1,093,901	119,944	84,738
8 months ended:					
February 1941.....	495,773	72,522	639,378	86,079	34,090
February 1942.....	646,186	83,183	816,618	104,843	39,853
February 1943.....	816,893	109,543	886,552	137,083	51,081
1942					
February.....	181,446	4,161	122,536	71,269	786
March.....	2,773	41,574	5,471	1,995	22,351
April.....	39,173	1,206	122,109	2,853	5
May.....	203,740	9,023	143,747	9,302	684
June.....	3,747	35,025	5,955	932	21,845
July.....	49,371	977	136,883	2,842	87
August.....	211,685	11,455	132,780	8,452	1,600
September.....	3,435	36,491	6,291	882	22,448
October.....	43,949	1,126	143,232	2,619	106
November.....	201,075	8,183	153,166	8,680	940
December.....	3,517	42,848	12,249	950	24,566
1943					
January.....	37,117	1,075	128,366	13,606	64
February.....	236,743	7,387	173,586	99,042	1,271

¹ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426), payable by employers and employees.

² Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Carriers Taxing Act, payable by carriers and employees.

³ Represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939. Subsequent transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund, amounting to \$105,900,769, are not deducted. Figures reported by State agencies, corrected to Apr. 2, 1943.

⁴ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607), payable by employers only. Amounts represent Federal tax collections after deduction for amounts paid into State unemployment funds on covered wages.

⁵ Tax effective July 1, 1939, based on wages for employment as defined in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, payable by employers only. Computed from data in Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Represents 10 percent which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering act, and 90 percent which is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund and is not included in receipts of general and special accounts of the Treasury. Amounts, therefore, differ from figures in table 1, which represent only the 10 percent deposited with the Treasury.

⁶ Includes \$40,561,886 subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to the Federal Government.

⁷ Not available.

Table 3.—Average indexes of industrial production, wage earners, weekly wages, and Federal insurance contributions, by quarter, 1939-February 1943

[Corrected to Mar. 24, 1943]

Year and quarter	Index of industrial production ¹	Index of wage earners ²	Index of weekly wages ³	Federal insurance contributions (in millions)
1939				
First.....	99	95.3	93.7	\$133.1
Second.....	100	96.4	94.4	139.8
Third.....	109	100.8	99.3	141.8
Fourth.....	125	107.6	112.7	153.1
1940				
First.....	114	104.0	107.5	149.6
Second.....	117	102.4	106.4	161.2
Third.....	125	107.7	114.6	164.7
Fourth.....	136	116.1	129.5	162.8
1941				
First.....	140	119.9	139.6	170.9
Second.....	153	128.8	160.7	192.2
Third.....	163	138.4	178.5	207.7
Fourth.....	166	141.4	191.3	218.5
1942				
First.....	167	142.1	208.0	222.8
Second.....	175	148.1	228.2	246.7
Third.....	186	156.7	253.1	264.5
Fourth.....	193	162.4	279.7	278.5
1943				
First (2 months).....	(2)	(1)	(1)	273.9

¹ Based on unadjusted monthly index of Federal Reserve Board; 1935-39 = 100.

² Based on unadjusted monthly index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1939 = 100.

³ Not available.

\$84.0 million in the first 2 months of 1942—an indication that 1943 will establish a record high. State unemployment contributions during January and February amounted to \$302 million; these collections, like Federal insurance contributions, will not reflect the rise in pay rolls. The lack of increase in these collections was chiefly attributable to tax-rate reductions in the States where experience-rating provisions are in operation. Collections in February under the Carriers Taxing Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act were higher than in February 1942 by 78 percent and 62 percent, respectively.

Expenditures

Federal expenditures in February for administration and grants to States under the Social Security Act, exclusive of funds for vocational rehabilitation, amounted to \$25 million, \$12 million less than in February 1942 (table 1). The total for these items during the first 8 months of the current fiscal year, however, was approximately the same as the corresponding expenditures in the same months of 1941-42 (table 4). Grants for unemployment compensation administration and aid to dependent children during the 8-month period were slightly lower than in the

previous fiscal year, as were grants for public health work and the maternal and child welfare programs administered by the Children's Bureau; administrative expenses and grants for old-age assistance and aid to the blind were slightly higher.

Total Federal expenditures in February were less than in January but more than twice the total for February 1942. Expenditures under the Social Security Act and by the Railroad Retirement

Table 4.—Federal appropriations and expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, by specified period, 1941-43¹

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1941-42		Fiscal year 1942-43	
	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through February ³	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through February ³
Total	\$503,829	\$356,527	\$544,688	\$356,858
Administrative expenses	26,129	21,012	27,128	21,094
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board ⁴	25,655	16,528	26,642	16,098
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau	364	245	376	286
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	110	64	110	266
Department of the Treasury ⁵	(⁶)	4,175	(⁶)	4,443
Grants to States	477,700	335,515	517,560	335,765
Federal Security Agency	466,500	327,471	506,360	328,181
Social Security Board	455,500	319,125	495,360	320,127
Old-age assistance	300,000	213,526	329,000	216,235
Aid to dependent children	74,000	50,348	78,000	49,843
Aid to the blind	9,000	5,648	8,710	5,773
Unemployment compensation administration	72,500	49,003	79,650	48,276
Public Health Service: Public health work	11,000	8,346	11,000	8,054
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau	11,200	8,044	11,200	7,584
Maternal and child health services	5,820	4,173	5,820	3,878
Services for crippled children	3,870	2,726	3,870	2,565
Child welfare services	1,510	1,146	1,510	1,141

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$112,000 was appropriated for 1941-42 and \$95,120 for 1942-43 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$2,650,000 for 1941-42 and \$2,800,000 for 1942-43 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1,742,481 for 1941-42 and \$1,419,680 for 1942-43 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

² Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year. Appropriations for 1941-42 include additional appropriation of \$40,000,000 approved Apr. 28, 1942.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

⁴ Includes amounts expended by the Board in administration of title II of the act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury. Includes amounts for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act prior to Jan. 1, 1942. See footnote 7.

⁵ Represents amounts expended by the Treasury in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program, and excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. From Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States.

Source: Various Federal appropriation acts (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

ment Board accounted for only 4.1 percent of the February total, whereas in February 1942 they were 7.7 percent.

Total Federal expenditures in February, including those from trust accounts, exceeded total receipts by \$5.3 billion, resulting in an increase of \$3.0 billion in the public debt and a decrease of \$2.3 billion in the general fund balance in the Treasury. The increase in the net investments of the two social security trust funds was equivalent to 8.1 percent of the increase in public debt issues outstanding. The combined investments of these funds totaled \$7.6 billion at the end of February and represented 6.7 percent of the interest-bearing public debt.

* The computed average rate of interest on the interest-bearing public debt, continuing its decline, was 2.040 percent at the end of February. Special obligations issued to either of the two funds in March, therefore, were required to bear a rate of interest of 2 percent as in the past few months.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, which rose \$223 million during February, totaled \$3,934 million at the end of the month (table 5). This increase resulted from the large amount of insurance contributions appropriated to the fund and credited to the fund account. In February, \$13 million of 3-percent special Treasury notes, 1943 series, were redeemed, and the proceeds deposited with the disbursing officer; the accrued interest of \$244,000 on these notes was credited to the fund account. No new investments were acquired. Investments at the end of the month totaled \$3,632 million, and the interest return averaged 2.439 percent. The rise in benefit payments under the old-age and survivors insurance program continued in February, when payments amounted to \$12.5 million as compared with \$9.6 million in February 1942.

Railroad Retirement Account

Assets of the railroad retirement account at the end of February, after crediting \$193,000 in interest and deducting disbursements totaling \$10.8 million, amounted to \$234 million (table 6). Of this amount, \$187 million was invested in special 3-percent Treasury notes, \$34.9 million was credited to the appropriation account, and \$12.4 million was credited to the disbursing officer.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1936-43

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Transfers and appropriations to trust fund ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments ³	Reimbursement for administrative expenses	Net total of Treasury notes and bonds acquired ⁴	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period ⁵	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative through February 1943.....	\$4,105,653	\$216,324	\$304,273	\$83,878	* \$3,632,434	\$25,434	\$275,958	\$3,933,827
Fiscal year:								
1936-37.....	265,000	2,262	27	-----	267,100	73	62	267,235
1937-38.....	387,000	15,412	5,404	-----	395,200	1,931	113,012	777,243
1938-39.....	503,000	26,951	13,892	-----	514,900	3,036	66	1,180,302
1939-40.....	550,000	42,489	15,805	12,288	560,900	6,098	500	1,744,698
1940-41.....	688,141	55,958	64,342	26,840	642,500	10,778	6,238	2,397,615
1941-42.....	895,619	71,007	110,281	26,766	821,034	20,384	5,176	3,227,194
8 months ended:								
February 1941.....	493,359	632	36,792	18,105	263,460	14,101	168,221	2,183,822
February 1942.....	646,186	932	68,100	17,516	380,480	17,614	180,422	2,959,117
February 1943.....	816,893	2,245	94,522	17,984	* 430,800	25,434	275,958	3,933,827
1942								
February.....	181,446	190	9,639	2,142	34,334	17,614	180,422	2,959,117
March.....	2,773	460	10,275	2,142	162,000	17,309	9,289	2,949,932
April.....	39,173	237	10,376	2,369	-10,000	16,930	46,333	2,976,597
May.....	203,740	261	10,715	2,369	14,000	16,210	223,969	3,167,514
June.....	3,747	69,118	10,815	2,369	274,300	20,384	5,176	3,227,194
July.....	49,371	18	10,989	2,262	-10,000	19,389	52,309	3,263,332
August.....	211,685	79	11,024	2,262	* 5,161	28,359	236,657	3,461,811
September.....	3,435	690	11,758	2,262	218,300	31,463	5,358	3,451,915
October.....	43,949	100	11,924	2,526	-12,000	31,487	46,932	3,481,514
November.....	231,075	115	11,882	2,526	-10,000	29,480	275,720	3,698,296
December.....	3,517	836	12,012	2,526	262,339	27,382	5,294	3,688,110
1943								
January.....	37,117	164	12,386	1,809	-10,000	24,987	40,775	3,711,197
February.....	236,743	244	12,548	1,809	-13,000	25,434	275,958	3,933,827

¹ Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

² Interest on investments held is credited annually in June; on investments redeemed, in month of redemption.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁴ Minus figures represent net total of notes redeemed.

⁵ Prior to July 1940, includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

⁶ Includes \$161,000 accrued interest paid on investments.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 6.—Status of the railroad retirement account, by specified period, 1938-43

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Transfers from appropriation to trust fund	Benefit payments ¹	Assets at end of period			
	Amount appropriated	Interest received	Total			3-percent special Treasury notes	To credit of appropriation ²	To credit of disbursing officer	Total
Cumulative through February 1943.....	* \$854,151	\$12,462	\$866,613	\$819,451	\$632,322	\$187,000	\$34,900	\$12,391	\$234,291
Fiscal year:									
Through June 1938.....	146,500	1,411	147,911	146,406	79,849	66,200	234	1,628	68,062
1938-39.....	118,250	2,202	120,452	107,064	105,774	67,200	13,206	2,334	82,740
1939-40.....	120,150	2,283	122,433	120,650	113,099	79,400	10,847	1,826	92,073
1940-41.....	* 113,600	2,534	116,134	124,350	121,174	74,000	2,503	10,530	87,033
1941-42.....	140,850	3,143	143,993	140,850	126,244	91,500	1,597	11,686	104,782
1942-43 (through February).....	214,801	890	215,691	180,101	86,182	187,000	34,900	12,391	234,291
1942									
February.....	-----	193	193	0	10,458	101,500	31,702	11,901	145,103
March.....	-----	215	215	0	10,691	91,000	31,718	11,910	134,628
April.....	-----	233	233	31,500	10,776	112,000	238	11,846	124,085
May.....	-----	259	259	0	10,393	101,500	264	12,186	113,950
June.....	-----	1,591	1,591	0	10,759	91,500	1,597	11,686	104,782
July.....	214,801	14	214,815	112,601	10,820	195,000	102,239	11,540	308,777
August.....	-----	46	46	0	10,721	184,000	113,289	813	298,102
September.....	-----	73	73	0	10,718	173,000	102,328	12,130	287,458
October.....	-----	92	92	33,500	10,805	196,000	68,851	11,895	276,745
November.....	-----	129	129	0	10,703	185,000	68,850	12,322	266,172
December.....	-----	157	157	0	10,763	174,000	68,868	12,697	255,566
1943									
January.....	-----	184	184	34,000	10,816	197,000	34,800	13,044	244,934
February.....	-----	193	193	0	10,837	187,000	34,900	12,391	234,291

¹ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

² Represents balances in appropriation and trust fund accounts, including net credit from adjustments such as cancellations and repayments.

³ Appropriation reduced by transfer of \$9 million in October 1940 to prior-

service account for collection of service and compensation data of railroad workers prior to 1937.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury

Unemployment Trust Fund

State deposits in the unemployment trust fund during February totaled \$261 million; for January and February combined they were 3.3 percent higher than in the first 2 months of the preceding quarter (table 7). State withdrawals for benefit payments were nearly \$300,000 less than in January and \$25.9 million less than in February 1942. Deposits in the railroad unemployment insurance account totaled \$1.1 million in February. Benefit

payments to railroad workers during the month were \$17,000 less than January payments, and only 13 percent of those a year earlier.

The large excess of receipts of the unemployment trust fund over withdrawals in February made possible the acquisition of \$253 million of new 2-percent special certificates of indebtedness. Investments totaling \$3,970 million at an average rate of interest of 2.221 percent were held by the fund at the end of February.

Table 7.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-43¹

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of Treasury certificates and bonds acquired ²	Unexpended balance at end of period	Undistributed interest at end of period ³	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account			
					Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ⁴	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁵
Cumulative through February 1943	\$5,977,252	\$3,970,000	\$7,252		\$5,599,467	\$225,052	\$2,167,400	\$3,657,119	\$227,836	\$11,858	\$42,846	\$320,129
Fiscal year:												
1936-37	312,389	293,386	94		291,703	2,737	1,000	312,389				
1937-38	884,247	559,705	12,247		747,660	15,172	190,975	884,247				
1938-39	1,280,539	395,000	13,539		811,251	26,837	441,795	1,280,539				
1939-40	1,724,862	443,000	14,862		859,864	37,524	484,764	1,663,164	44,249	202	14,552	31,699
1940-41	2,283,658	563,000	10,658		892,023	45,893	537,343	2,093,737	61,347	3,059	17,784	189,921
1941-42	3,150,103	866,000	11,103		1,095,991	61,998	368,070	2,883,654	76,266	5,424	9,072	266,447
8 months ended:												
February 1941	2,100,651	377,300	13,351	\$12	636,128	21,642	410,674	1,940,259	30,683	1,018	11,892	160,381
February 1942	2,939,810	650,000	16,810	37	815,877	28,750	224,769	2,713,594	35,869	2,515	6,035	226,178
February 1943	3,977,252	831,000	7,252		882,118	34,800	143,452	3,657,119	45,974	3,174	1,438	320,129
1942												
February	2,939,810	152,000	16,810	37	202,170		37,178	2,713,594	707		1,326	226,178
March	2,923,153	—13,000	13,153		9,130	130	44,666	2,678,188	20,116	11	1,342	244,963
April	2,928,424	4,000	14,424	137	43,169		37,136	2,684,221	4		903	244,064
May	3,115,015	192,000	9,015	137	219,252		32,709	2,870,744	616		549	244,131
June	3,150,103	33,000	11,103		8,582	33,118	28,790	2,883,654	19,661	2,898	243	266,447
July	3,170,833	23,000	8,833	6	51,883		31,050	2,904,487	78		187	266,338
August	3,364,170	190,159	12,010	6	215,907		29,798	3,090,596	1,440		185	273,56
September	3,370,417	7,000	11,258		8,720	46	22,519	3,076,843	20,203	10	207	293,572
October	3,404,682	38,000	7,523	20	49,813		15,466	3,111,190	95		197	293,470
November	3,635,512	191,000	47,353	20	241,689		11,548	3,341,331	846		158	294,158
December	3,698,008	98,841	11,008		12,929	34,754	10,300	3,378,714	22,110	3,164	141	319,291
1943												
January	3,726,317	30,000	9,317		39,972		11,530	3,407,156	57		190	319,158
February	3,977,252	253,000	7,252		261,206		11,243	3,657,119	1,144		173	320,129

¹ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account, in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. Trust fund maintains separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

² Minus figures represent net total of certificates redeemed.

³ Interest on redeemed Treasury certificates, received by fund at time of

redemption but credited to separate book accounts only in last month of each quarter.

⁴ Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$105,901,000.

⁵ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$17,382,967.

⁶ Includes \$159,000 accrued interest paid on investments.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

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WAR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

BARRETT, MAUDE T. "Services to Men in the Military Forces and Their Families." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 88-90.

Canadian Post War Organization. *Public Affairs*, Halifax, N. S., Vol. 6, No. 2 (Special issue, 1943), pp. 51-113.

Contains 14 articles, including the following on social insurance topics: Health for All, by L. Richter; Improving the Social Services, by George F. Davidson; and A Plan for the Use of Manpower, by George Luxton.

ERLANDER, TAGE. "Swedish Social Policy in Wartime." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 297-311.

Reports on living standards, social insurance, housing, and the labor market.

GLOVER, KATHERINE. "Women as Manpower." *Survey Graphic*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 69-75.

Developments and needs for the country as a whole.

HILL, THOMAS K. "British Manpower-Control Experience." *Survey of Current Business*, Washington, Vol. 23, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 16-24.

"Inter-American Recommendations on Post-War Planning." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 211-213.

The text of preliminary recommendations on post-war problems in the field of economic security, as formulated by the Inter-American Juridical Committee and approved in November 1942 by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, for submission to the governments of the American Republics.

KRAUS, HERTHA. "Are We Ready?" *The Family*, New York, Vol. 24, No. 1 (March 1943), pp. 16-21.

The relation of social work to international relief and reconstruction.

MANN, RUTH Z. S. "The War and Case Work." *The Family*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (March 1943), pp. 3-8.

"Manpower." *Public Welfare Bulletin*, Bismarck, N. D., Vol. 7, No. 11 (November 1942), pp. 4-7. Processed. The farm labor problem in North Dakota.

NAGEL, JOHN S., and BROWN, MEYER. *Problems of Labor Supply for War Production*. Chicago: Industrial Welfare Department, Zurich Insurance Companies, September 1942. 35 pp.

PERLOFF, HARVEY S. "Taxes Are Good for You." *Survey Graphic*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 76-77.

The possible relationship between a large post-war interest charge on the national debt and the popular

attitude toward a comprehensive program of social security and reconstruction.

"The Recruitment of French Labour for Germany." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 312-343.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE. *Veteran's Legislation; Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Finance . . . February 25, March 1, 1943*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943. 76 pp.

U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. *National Resources Development; Report for 1943: Part I, Post-War Plan and Program, January 1943*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943. 81 pp.

Findings and recommendations in four principal fields; namely, Plans for Transition From War to Peace (dealing with demobilization of men, war plants, and wartime controls); Plans for Development of an Expanding Economy (private and governmental); Plans for Services and Security (including employment and social security); and Plans for Action by State and Local Governments and Regions. Supporting technical material includes a section on Equal Access to Economic Security, prepared by Eveline M. Burns.

VORSE, MARY HEATON. "The Girls of Elkton, Maryland." *Harper's Magazine*, New York, Vol. 186, No. 1114 (March 1943), pp. 347-354.

The problems of a community expanded through war industry and some of the efforts made to meet them.

"The War Manpower Commission: Broader Outlook for the USES." *Manpower Review*, Washington, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 3-21.

WAXTER, T. J. S. "Wartime Public Welfare and Community Organization in Baltimore." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 67-78.

GENERAL

AMIDON, BEULAH. "The Beveridge Report." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 79, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 72-74.

AZNAR, SEVERINO. *Las Fronteras de los Seguros Sociales*. Madrid: Instituto Nacional de Previsión, 1942. 31 pp. (Publication No. 547.)

An analysis of the nature of social insurance and its relation to commercial insurance, private social insurance, medical public assistance, and public and private health measures.

"Beveridge Breaks New Ground in Social Security Planning." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 17, No. 1 (January-February 1943), pp. 1 ff.

"British Medical Association, Proceedings of Council; Action on the Beveridge Report." *Supplement to British Medical Journal*, London, Feb. 13, 1943, pp. 23-24.

CAPRILES R., REMBERTO, and ARDUZ EGUIA, GASTON. *Proyecto de Código del Trabajo, Preparado de Orden del Gobierno de Bolivia*. La Paz, 1942. xxxvii, 345 pp.

Presents a draft labor code, with brief introductory material, prepared by the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Welfare, in accordance with the presidential decrees of September 17, 1941. In addition to material on the labor contract, labor courts, and administration, the proposed code contains a title on social security, which broadly outlines programs for sickness and maternity insurance; disability, old-age and survivors insurance for workers and for salaried employees; and a many-sided plan for the prevention and alleviation of unemployment. Workmen's compensation is considered in detail.

CARLSON, A. J. "The Older Worker." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 12, No. 11 (March 13, 1943), pp. 806-810.

Some physiological and social factors to be considered in making the best use of older persons.

CASSIDY, HARRY M. *Social Security & Reconstruction in Canada*. Toronto: Ryerson Press; Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1943. 197 pp.

A review of present Canadian social security services, with recommended changes deemed essential by the author if a post-war national system of social security is to be attained. The work supplements evaluations of the existing programs by discussing the recommendations of various Dominion commissions and describing social security in the United States and New Zealand, with comment on the Beveridge Report. Although described by the author as "merely a reconnaissance survey of a very large problem," it gives close attention to administration questions. The factual information is for late 1942.

ECUADOR. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PREVISION. *Informe General Sobre el Seguro Social Ecuatoriano, Presentado al Directorio del Instituto Nacional de Previsión por el Actuario Dr. Emilio Schoenbaum*. Quito, 1941. 223 pp.

A detailed analysis of social insurance in Ecuador including recommended reforms, most of which were effected by the Law of July 17, 1942. The author, who spent more than a year in Ecuador at the instance of the International Labor Office, was formerly director of the Czechoslovakian Social Insurance Fund.

ECUADOR. MINISTERIO DE PREVISION SOCIAL Y TRABAJO. *Documentos Anejos al Informe . . . 1942*. Leopoldo N. Chavez, Ministro. Quito: Imprenta del Ministerio de Gobierno, 1942. 99 pp.

Statistical supplements to the annual report, 1941-42, of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor. Contains data on health, public medical aid, and social insurance operations.

"Family Allowances in Portugal." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 393-395.

GALARZA, ERNESTO. *Labor in Latin America; A Survey*. Washington: American Council on Public Affairs, no date. 16 pp.

Includes data on wages and cost of living.

GEREN, PAUL. "The Contribution of Life Insurance to the Savings Stream." *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, Vol. 51, No. 1 (February 1943), pp. 33-51.

GRATTAN, G. HARTLEY. "Beveridge Plans Are Not Enough." *Harper's Magazine*, New York, Vol. 186, No. 1114 (March 1943), pp. 369-376.

Points out the recognized limitations of social insurance and assistance.

HIRSCHFELD, GERHARD. "Cost of an American Beveridge Plan." *Barron's*, New York, Vol. 23, No. 12 (March 22, 1943), p. 1.

An attempt to show the cost if the Beveridge proposals were adopted here, on the basis of a minimum subsistence level of \$15 weekly.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. *Panorama of Social Insurance in the Americas*. Montreal: International Labor Office, February 1943. 37 pp. (Provisional Bulletin No. 1.)

Reviews the progress of social insurance in 18 American nations, including the United States and Canada, during 1941 and 1942. Includes a chart summarizing the provisions of compulsory social insurance and workmen's compensation legislation in the American countries, as of January 1, 1943.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics; A Review of the Statistical Work of the International Labour Office and of Various International Statistical Conferences*. Montreal: The Office, 1943. 169 pp. (Series N, No. 25; revision of No. 19.)

The first section describes the work of the ILO in the various fields in which it compiles statistics. The second section contains the texts of resolutions adopted on these subjects by the ILO, the League of Nations, and other bodies.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Year Book of Labour Statistics, Seventh Year, 1942*. Montreal: The Office, 1943. 222 pp. (In English, Spanish, and French.)

This leading source of comparative labor information draws on the official statistics or special communications of more than 60 countries for the latest available data on population, employment and unemployment, hours, wages, cost of living, family living studies, migration, and industrial accidents. The material on family living studies is a summary of significant research of recent years concerning income, expenditure, food consumption, and related points. Gives the principal sources of information for all countries.

JONES, J. H. "Judgment." *The Accountant*, London, Vol. 108, No. 3556 (Jan. 30, 1943), pp. 55-56.

The Beveridge Report, with special reference to the question of family allowances and administration.

LANDIS, PAUL H. "The Case for Internal Migration." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 79, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 74-76.

A rural sociologist points out some of the advantages, individually and socially, in population mobility.

LONIGAN, E. M. "The 'Beveridge Plan' Applied to the United States." *Conference Board Economic Record*, New York, Vol. 5, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 32-40.

Traces in some detail the significance to this country of the Beveridge Report and compares it with proposals of American origin.

MASSEY, PHILIP. "The Expenditure of 1,360 British Middle-Class Households in 1938-39." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, London, Vol. 105, Part 3, 1942, pp. 160-185. Discussion, pp. 185-196.

NEBRASKA. MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL. *Second Annual Report . . . for the Period of July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942*. Lincoln, Jan. 1, 1943. 42 pp.

Aspects of personnel work for the State Department of Assistance and Child Welfare, the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, and the Department of Health.

"NRPB Reports on Postwar Used to Prod Congress." *Engineering News-Record*, New York, Vol. 130, No. 11 (March 18, 1943), pp. 1 ff.

Summaries, with comment, of recent proposals of the National Resources Planning Board.

"The Parting of the Ways." *The Economist*, London, Vol. 144, No. 5191 (Feb. 20, 1943), pp. 225-226.

A discussion, stemming from the House of Commons debate on the Beveridge plan, of whether the democratic governments are able to meet the "problems of social security, economic prosperity and national safety," or whether evasion must characterize their domestic policy.

PERU. CAJA NACIONAL DE SEGURO SOCIAL. *La Aplicación del Seguro Social en el Peru*. Lima, 1942. 60 pp.

A popularly written account of the history and operation of social insurance in Peru, with illustrations of medical facilities and services.

PORTUGAL. MINISTERIO DAS OBRAS PUBLICAS E COMUNICACOES. COMISSARIADO DO DESEMPREGO. *Boletim Número 23, Ano de 1941*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional 1942. 205 pp.

The activities of the Portuguese Unemployment Commission for the year 1941.

"Reconstruction Priorities." *The Economist*, London, Vol. 144, No. 5190 (Feb. 13, 1943), pp. 198-200.

Asks and answers the question: "Can the resources, the goods and services be made available to ensure a national minimum of consumption for every individual and every family [in England] whatever may befall them?"

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. *Social Work Year Book, 1943; A Description of Organized Activities in Social Work and in Related Fields*. 7th issue. Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. New York: The Foundation, 1943. 764 pp.

In two parts, the first consisting of 78 signed articles giving factual and up-to-date information on each field discussed and the second forming a directory of governmental and voluntary agencies, both National and State. Each article is supplemented by a reading list, and the volume as a whole has an index.

"Social Insurance Expansion as Proposed by the National Resources Planning Board." *Eastern Underwriter*, New York, Vol. 44, No. 12 (March 19, 1943), pp. 3 ff.

"Social Insurance Movement in Argentina." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 387-390.

New developments in pensions for railway and bank employees, amendment of industrial accident regulations, and establishment of an insurance fund for public employees of the Province of Santa Fe.

"Social Security Amendments in New Zealand." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 390-393.

STEVENSON, MARIETTA. "Toward More Security." *Social Action*, New York, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Feb. 15, 1943), pp. 12-35.

A description and appraisal of the social security program and of possible developments. Related material, including a brief note on Social Security Issues for the Churches, by Allen T. Burns, also appears in this issue.

U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. *After the War—Toward Security*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, September 1942. 61 pp.

Excerpts from the longer report noted immediately below.

U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. COMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE WORK AND RELIEF POLICIES. *Security, Work, and Relief Policies, 1942*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1942. 640 pp.

This report, for which Eveline M. Burns was director of research, is a thorough analysis of public aid in the United States, including social insurance, assistance and relief, work programs, and related activities. It traces recent developments; studies factors of scope, adequacy, and eligibility; and analyzes finance and administration. Proposed policies and aims are developed from the standpoint of "a comprehensive, consistent, and well-rounded system of public-aid measures."

U. S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. *Battle Stations for All: The Story of the Fight to Control Living Costs*. Washington: The Office, February 1943. 128 pp.

Reports "the facts about the fight to control living costs, and . . . policies of the various departments and agencies administering the program." In the section Billions in Bonds, it is pointed out that savings bonds and social security can serve us through lean years later on as an "Ever-Normal Pocketbook."

VAN KLEECK, MARY. "British Plan for Social Security." *Lawyers Guild Review*, Washington, Vol. 3, No. 1 (January-February 1943), pp. 6-11.

Gives special attention to Beveridge's definition of "social security."

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN IN A DEMOCRACY, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 18-20, 1940. *Final Report*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, no date. 392 pp. (U. S. Children's Bureau, Publication No. 272.)

An "effort to present a unified picture of the life and growth of America, as related to its children," based largely on special studies of the research staff. Includes brief discussions of the social insurance and public assistance programs, as well as of other relief measures, and information and recommendations on social services for children.

WOODWARD, ELLEN S. "Social Security Serves the Home." *Journal of Home Economics*, Washington, Vol. 35, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 149-150.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

CALIFORNIA. STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM. *Report of the Board of Administration . . . for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942*. Place not given, no date. 23 pp. Processed.

HACKETT, E. D. "What's Happening to Private Pension Plans?" *Management Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 112-113.

NEW JERSEY. STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM. *Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, June 30, 1942*. Trenton, 1942. 38 pp.

Covers the fiscal year 1941-1942.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

"Discrimination in Employment—the F. E. P. C." *Lawyers Guild Review*, Washington, Vol. 3, No. 1 (January-February 1943), pp. 32-36.

A discussion of the work of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which last August was transferred from its independent status to become an operating department of the War Manpower Commission.

MINNESOTA. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY. *Benefit Recipients in 1942*. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section. Place not given, 1943. 5 pp. Processed.

Information on the number receiving unemployment compensation payments, duration and amount of benefits, and other data.

"New York Advisory Council Urges Sound Unemployment Reforms." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 17, No. 1 (January-February 1943), p. 5.

NORTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Experience Rating in North Carolina, 1943*.

Bulletin, April 1943

Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics. Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1943. 48 pp. Processed.

An analysis of experience rating "as it relates to the Statewide yield of contributions and the future effect of reductions upon the whole Reserve Fund." Has additional data comparing the experience of different industries.

"Study of Experience Rating Operation in Hawaii." *Activities* (Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and U. S. Employment Service), Honolulu, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July-August-September 1942), pp. 9-11. Processed.

VARLEY, D. B. "Dependents' Allowances in Unemployment Insurance." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 17, No. 1 (January-February 1943), pp. 3-4.

Advocates supplementing benefits by allowances for dependents.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

CAMPBELL, DORIS. "Counseling Service in the Day Nursery." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 24, No. 1 (March 1943), pp. 27-33.

An editorial also appears on this subject, pp. 33-35.

CHARNOW, JOHN. *Work Relief Experience in the United States*. Washington: Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council, February 1943. 141 pp. (Pamphlet Series No. 8.)

A study of work relief during the period 1930-1943, with emphasis on the types of problems encountered by the various programs. Points out the difficulties which will require attention in the future planning and execution of any similar operations. Eligibility, wage policy, types and control of projects, and the preservation of employability are the main questions considered. Includes a bibliography.

CINCINNATI. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELIEF. *Annual Report . . . 1942*. Cincinnati, Jan. 15, 1943. 30 pp. Processed.

CLARK, WALLACE W. "An Appraisal of ADC in Illinois." *Welfare Bulletin* (Illinois State Department of Public Welfare), Springfield, Vol. 34, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 24-28.

The fourth and last in a series on this subject.

COLLINS, WILLIAM J. "Administration of Old-Age Assistance in Iowa, 1934-1939." *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Iowa City, Vol. 41, No. 1 (January 1943), pp. 3-68.

Traces the legislative history of old-age assistance in the country and in Iowa, discusses the evolution of assistance administration, and notes financial questions and the system of distributing the funds.

COLORADO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN IN A DEMOCRACY. *Proceedings . . . March 19-20-21, 1942*. Denver: Child Welfare Division, State Department of Public Welfare, 1942. 103 pp. Processed.

CULVER, L. MARGARETTA. "Baltimore's Day Care Program." *The Councillor* (Baltimore Council of Social

Agencies), Baltimore, Vol. 7, No. 4 (December 1942), pp. 5-9.

"General Assistance." *Monthly Caseload Report* (Department of Public Assistance, Philadelphia County Board), Philadelphia, January 1943, pp. 1-10. Processed.

The history of public assistance in Philadelphia and "the present composition and social significance of the general assistance caseload" in the city.

HARPER, ERNEST B., and GIBSON, DUANE L. *Reorganization of Public Welfare in Michigan; A Study of the Transformation of a Social Institution*. East Lansing: Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State College, June 1942. 80 pp. (Special Bulletin 318.)

"A record of a three-year study of relief in Michigan which was begun in the early summer of 1938 and concluded in 1941. It is historical and statistical in its nature and covers the critical period during which public welfare underwent sweeping reorganization."

JONES, J. H. "Care of the Children." *The Accountant*, London, Vol. 108, No. 3558 (Feb. 13, 1943), pp. 79-80.

Criticizes the principle of cash family allowances and offers a substitute plan centering about British schools and housing programs.

LANSDALE, ROBERT T. "Foundations of Alabama's Public Welfare Program." *Alabama Social Welfare*, Montgomery, Vol. 8, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 2-3.

LEET, GLEN. "Freedom From Want—Now!" *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 79-87.

The administrator of the Division of Public Assistance in Rhode Island reviews programs and accomplishments since the General Assistance Act of 1942, under which the State is declared to have "virtually abolished extreme poverty" through an enlightened system of public aid.

MISSOURI. STATE SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION. *Public Welfare in Missouri*. Jefferson City, November 1942. 15 pp. (Informational Leaflet No. 3).

NEBRASKA. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *Mothers Pensions and Aid to Dependent Children*. Prepared by Research Department. Lincoln, November 1942. 14 pp. Processed. (Report No. 21.)

In addition to its program of aid to dependent children, Nebraska has a system of mothers' pensions paid by county funds and administered by the juvenile courts. This study analyzes both programs and considers the question of their unification.

OGDEN, JEAN, and OGDEN, JESS. "How Does Your Garden Grow?" *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 79, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 79-80.

Describes a program of vegetable gardening and canning as carried out since 1937 by persons receiving public aid in Wythe County, Va.

RAWLEY, CALLMAN. "Case Work and Day Care." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 24, No. 1 (March 1943), pp. 22-27.

ROBERTS, MARY FRANCES. "Early Relief-Giving." *Tennessee Public Welfare Record*, Nashville, Vol. 6, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 2-3.

Facts from early history and anthropology, with bibliography. Announced as the first in a series on the history of relief.

"Seven Years of the Aged." *Alabama Social Welfare*, Montgomery, Vol. 8, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 4-6.

A review of developments in the old-age assistance program from 1935 through 1942 in Franklin County, regarded as illustrative of conditions in Alabama.

Trends in Public Assistance as Reflected by Caseload Reviews." *Alabama Social Welfare*, Montgomery, Vol. 8, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 9-10.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

"Annual Congress on Industrial Health; Fifth Annual Meeting, Held in Chicago, Jan. 11-13, 1943." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 121, No. 11 (March 13, 1943), pp. 838-871.

Includes material on workmen's compensation, rehabilitation, and other aspects of industrial health. This issue of the *Journal* also carries the full text of a number of papers from the Congress.

BARTLE, HARVEY. "The Employment and Placement of Handicapped Persons in Industry." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 121, No. 13 (March 27, 1943), pp. 1002-1003.

BOURNE, GEOFFREY. "Scientific Freedom and Social Medicine." *British Medical Journal*, London, Feb. 20, 1943, pp. 227-228.

"A Central Medical Service?" *The Economist*, London, Vol. 144, No. 5187 (Jan. 23, 1943), pp. 96-97.

Discusses recent English proposals in the field of medical care.

DANIEL, G. H. "Social and Economic Conditions and the Incidence of Rheumatic Heart Disease." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, London, Vol. 105, Part 3, 1942, pp. 197-212.

A statistical analysis of data from a study of working-class families in Bristol, made in 1937 by the University of Bristol. Shows a relationship between low income, housing, etc., and incidence of the disease, and indicates what might be expected if the lowest standards were raised. Includes a bibliography.

FRITZ, GEORGE B. "Government Planners Visualize an American Beveridge Plan." *Medical Economics*, Rutherford, N. J., Vol. 20, No. 6 (March 1943), pp. 36-38.

Gives special attention to medical aspects of proposed social security plans.

"Health Service Under the Beveridge Plan." *Modern Hospital*, Chicago, Vol. 60, No. 3 (March 1943), pp. 80 ff.

Hospital Service in the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 121, No. 13 (March 27, 1943), pp. 1009-1091.

The twenty-second annual presentation of hospital data by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the AMA.

MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W., and FLOOK, EVELYN. "Distribution of Health Services in the Structure of State Government. Chapter IX, Central State Services Affecting All Branches of Public Health Work." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 58, No. 7 (Feb. 12, 1943), pp. 249-278.

"The Movement Toward Compulsory Health Insurance in Canada." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 121, No. 11 (March 13, 1943), p. 880.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION. *Medical Services in Industry; A Selected Annotated Bibliography With Particular Reference to Health Programs in War Industries*. Princeton: The Section, December 1942. 11 pp. Processed.

State Employment Security Reports Received

THE FOLLOWING COMPILATION continues the check lists published in the August 1939, October 1940, and February 1942 issues of the Bulletin and includes all reports received by the Social Security Board since the 1942 listing. Some States do not appear because no new report has been received recently. In other cases, more than one report is noted for the same State in order to make the successive compilations as complete as possible.

ALABAMA. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Fourth Annual Report . . . Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1942*. Montgomery, 1943. 182 pp.

Covers employment security activities and other operations of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Third Annual Report . . . Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1941. Montgomery, 1942. 151 pp.

ARIZONA. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION. *Second Fiscal Report to the Governor, Covering Period From July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942*. Phoenix, December 1942. 53 pp.

This is the sixth report for Arizona, but the second since reporting was changed to a fiscal-year basis. Includes other than fiscal data. Does not have employment service information.

ARKANSAS. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION. *Sixth Annual Report for the Year 1942*. Little Rock, Feb. 1, 1943. 56 pp. Processed.

Fifth Annual Report for the Year 1941. Little Rock, Feb. 25, 1942. 49 pp. Processed.

ARKANSAS. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fourth Annual Report, Covering the Calendar Year 1940*. Little Rock, February 1941. 37 pp. Processed.

CALIFORNIA.

See the monthly *Report to the Governor*, in the list of State periodical publications following this section.

U. S. NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION and U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. *The Health Status of NYA Youth; A Nation-Wide Survey of Youth on the Out-of-School Work Programs of the National Youth Administration*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1942. 77 pp.

Analysis of nearly 150,000 health examination records of NYA youth—boys and girls aged 16-24 who come from low-income families.

"Women in Industry; Preliminary Report of the Committee on the Health of Women in Industry of the Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 121, No. 11 (March 13, 1943), pp. 799-802.

The report of the Committee, M. Close Hesseltine chairman, includes its recommendations to the Council on Industrial Health.

COLORADO. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Fifth Annual Report . . . Covering the Activities of the Divisions of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service, and Including Discussion of Administration and Operation Under the Act for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1941*. Denver, Feb. 1, 1942. 49 pp. Processed.

DELAWARE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Sixth Annual Report*. [Calendar Year 1942.] Wilmington, February 1943. 32 pp.

Does not include employment service activities.

Fifth Annual Report. [Calendar Year 1941.] Wilmington, February 1942. 39 pp.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Sixth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1941*. Washington, Jan. 27, 1942. 16 pp. Processed.

Statistical Data for 1941. Washington, 1942. 28 pp. Processed. (Bulletin No. 16.)

FLORIDA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. *Sixth Annual Report . . . 1941*. Tallahassee, Feb. 11, 1942. 98 pp.

Includes unemployment compensation, employment service, and workmen's compensation.

GEORGIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Sixth Annual Report . . . 1942*. Atlanta, Jan. 25, 1943. 53 pp. Processed. Compiled and edited by Research and Statistics Section.

Includes unemployment compensation and the work of the Inspection Division.

HAWAII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Annual Report . . . July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942*. Honolulu, July 28, 1942. 48 pp.

Includes employment security and other activities of the Department.

- IDAHO. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD. *Fifth Annual Report . . . Covering the Operations and Administration of the Idaho Unemployment Compensation Division and the Idaho State Employment Service for the Year Ending December 31, 1941.*** Boise, Jan. 31, 1942. 43 pp. Processed.
- INDIANA. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION. *Annual Report . . . for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942.*** In: *Year Book of the State of Indiana for the Year 1942*, pp. 122-138. Indianapolis, 1942. (Also in reprint form.)
- Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1941.* In: *Year Book of the State of Indiana for the Year 1941*, pp. 821-835. Indianapolis, 1941.
- Employment Security in Indiana; The Annual Report of the Indiana Employment Security Board, 1941.* Indianapolis, April 30, 1942. 30 pp. Processed.
- KANSAS. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1940.*** Topeka, 1941. 47 pp.
- Kansas Employment Security Statistical Abstract of 1941.* Topeka, 1942-43, 3 vols.: Pt. I, *Summary of Employer and Employee Coverage and Experience Rating*, 48 pp.; Pt. II, *Summary of Benefit Activities*, 43 pp.; Pt. III, *Summary of Employment Service Activities* (not yet received). (Employment Security Topics, Series C, Nos. 7, 8, 9.) Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.
- KENTUCKY. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report, 1941.*** Frankfort, February 1942. 87 pp. Prepared and edited by Research, Statistics and Planning Section.
- LOUISIANA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *1941 Annual Report.*** Baton Rouge, 1942. 39 pp.
- Bound with *Biennial Report of the Louisiana Department of Labor, 1940-1941.*
- MAINE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Sixth Annual Report.*** [Calendar Year 1942.] Augusta, Jan. 31, 1943. 39 pp.
- Deals only with unemployment compensation.
- Fifth Annual Report.* [Calendar Year 1941.] Augusta, Jan. 31, 1942. 46 pp.
- MASSACHUSETTS. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Director's Annual Report for the Year Ending November 30, 1941.*** Boston, no date. 62 pp. Processed.
- MASSACHUSETTS. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Biennial Report, January 1943.*** Place not given, 1943. 80 pp. Processed.
- Contains a variety of recommendations. Includes statistical data. 
- MINNESOTA. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY. *Fifth Annual Report . . . on the Administration of the Minnesota Employment and Security Act . . . for the Calendar Year 1941.*** St. Paul, June 30, 1942. 112 pp.
- MISSISSIPPI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Yearbook for the Calendar Year 1941.*** Jackson, October 1942. 143 pp. Processed. Prepared in Office of Research and Information.
- MISSOURI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1941.*** Jefferson City, Feb. 2, 1942. 63 pp. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.
- MONTANA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Sixth Annual Report . . . 1942.*** Helena, Dec. 1, 1942. 111 pp.
- Data for the period July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942, a report on experience rating, a report of the Advisory Council, and legislative suggestions of the Social Security Board.
- NEBRASKA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *Fifth Annual Report . . . 1941.*** Lincoln, May 31, 1942. 71 pp.
- NEVADA. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT. *Fifth Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1941 and the Period January 1 to June 30, 1942.*** Carson City, 1942. 67 pp.
- Supplemental Report to the Fifth Report of the Nevada Employment Security Department.* Carson City, January 1943. 23 pp. Processed.
- Continues data through first 9 months of 1942.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE. BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Sixth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ended December 31, 1941.*** Place not given, Feb. 1, 1942. 44 pp.
- NEW MEXICO. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION. *Sixth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1942.*** Albuquerque, March 10, 1943. 31 pp.
- Fifth Annual Report . . . Year Ending December 31, 1941.* Albuquerque, 1942. 40 pp.
- NEW YORK. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Report . . . for the Year 1942.*** New York, Jan. 15, 1943. 32 pp. Processed.
- Includes findings and recommendations on employer delinquency and collection of contributions, fraudulent claims, and adjudication of claims.
- Report . . . for the Year 1941.* New York, March 5, 1942. 36 pp. Processed.
- Contains a wide variety of legislative recommendations.
- NEW YORK. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEAL BOARD. *Annual Report . . . 1942.*** New York, 1943. 29 pp. Processed.
- NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION and UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1941.*** Bismarck, July 25, 1942. 61 pp.

OHIO. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Employment Security in Ohio, 1941; A Report of Activities*. Columbus, Aug. 1, 1942. 82 pp. Prepared and edited by the Division of Research and Statistics.

OHIO. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION. *Operations . . . Year 1941*. Place not given, March 1942. 5 pp. Processed. Prepared by Division of Research and Statistics. Tables giving placement data.

OHIO. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Report . . . February 3, 1943*. Place not given, 1943. 13 pp. Processed.

These recommendations relate chiefly to wartime proposals, including a section on The Munitions Industry and the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Annual Report . . . 1941. Columbus, August 1942. 11 pp. Processed.

Data on operations, with recommendations. Several special reports by the Council, including separate minority reports by the public members, were issued in 1941.

Annual Report . . . March 28, 1940. Columbus, 1940. 12 pp. Processed.

Covers the year 1939.

OKLAHOMA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT. *Report No. 1 for the Calendar Year January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938*. Place not given, Feb. 1, 1939. 15 pp. Processed.

Report . . . for the Period January 1, 1937-December 31, 1937. Place not given, 1938. 15 pp. Processed.

OKLAHOMA. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION. *Annual Report for the Year 1941*. Oklahoma City, Feb. 1, 1942. 23 pp. Processed.

Supplementary Report, December 1, 1940. Oklahoma City, 1940. 7 pp. Processed.

Contains suggested amendments.

OREGON. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . for the Year 1942*. Salem, Jan. 20, 1943. 46 pp.

Does not include employment service data.

SOUTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Seventh Annual Report . . . July 1941-June 1942*. Columbia, Jan. 1, 1943. 47 pp.

The first report by the Commission covering a full fiscal year. The reporting period was changed by the 1941 Legislature.

SOUTH DAKOTA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . 1941*. Pierre, Jan. 31, 1942. 31 pp.

TENNESSEE. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Annual Report . . . for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942*. Nashville, no date. 136 pp.

Includes the report of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

TEXAS. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report . . . 1940-1941*. Austin, Oct. 27, 1942. 13 pp. Processed.

Covers the calendar years 1940 and 1941.

UTAH. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Annual Report for the Year 1941*. Salt Lake City, 1942. 43 pp. Processed.

VERMONT. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report . . . for the Year Ended December 31, 1941*. Montpelier, Feb. 1, 1942. 48 pp.

WASHINGTON. OFFICE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT. *Sixth Annual Report . . . 1942*. Olympia, Feb. 1, 1943. 23 pp.

Contains insurance data only.

Fifth Annual Report . . . 1941. Olympia, Feb. 1, 1942. 43 pp.

WISCONSIN. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. [Statistical Tables on Experience Rating.] Prepared by Statistical Department. Place not given. Processed.

The subject matter and serial numbers of recently received tables, issued on an annual basis, are: experience-rating accounts (active) classified by industry group and 1942 contribution rates (16 pp., table 300.4); distribution of 1941 defined pay roll by 1942 contribution rates and by reserve percentages (4 pp., table 302.4); experience-rating accounts analyzed by size of pay roll, 1942 contribution rates, and withdrawal percentages (12 pp., table 303.4); net amount of increase or decrease in 1941 contributions (17 pp., table 304.3); industry analysis of 11,201 active experience-rating accounts showing (a) total reserve balances as of December 31, 1941, (b) contribution and benefit experience during 1941 (14 pp., table 305.3); "reserve percentage" divisor used in the determination of 1942 contribution rates (1 p., table 306.3); comparison of 1940-1941-1942 contribution rates of 8,075 experience-rating accounts (1 p., table 307.2); list of 11,201 active experience-rating accounts showing their individual experience (through 1941) and 1942 "experience rates" (62 pp., table 902.5); summary table, experience of 11,201 active employer accounts through December 31, 1941 (2 pp., table 903.5); industry analysis of unemployment compensation experience, 1941, and 1942 contribution rates (13 pp., table 904.4).

WYOMING. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fifth Annual Report, 1941*. Casper, Feb. 1, 1942. 31 pp. Processed.

State Periodicals in the Field of Employment Security

THE FOLLOWING CHECK LIST comprises official State periodicals dealing with employment security which are currently received by the Social Security Board.

Previous lists appeared in the Bulletin for August 1939, October 1940, and February 1942. The present list includes publications received within the past 12 months concerning which no knowledge of discontinuance is at hand. Among the types of publications noted are brief statistical tabulations which appear regularly, house organs for the personnel of State agencies, periodicals issued for employers, and statistical releases dealing with employment and pay rolls.

Most of this material is mimeographed or reproduced by some process other than printing. If a journal is printed, the fact is noted; otherwise a type of processing is to be understood. When a publication has been stabilized at a given number of pages per issue, this length is given, but when the size of a periodical varies from one issue to the next no attempt is made to show the number of pages. The place of publication is given only when this information appears in the periodical.

ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Monthly Report of Number and Amounts of Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments, by Counties. Montgomery. 2 pp. Prepared by Section of Research and Statistics.

Latest issue received, April 1942.

CALIFORNIA

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Report to Governor. Sacramento. Monthly.

Text and tables on unemployment compensation activities and on placement operations reported by the USES.

Unemployment Insurance Activities, Week Ending———. 2 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables, charts, and text for the State, giving comparison with previous week and year. Formerly the *Weekly Statistical Summary of Department Activities*.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA and STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

California Employment Security Survey: A Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Sacramento. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Text, tables, and charts giving a variety of reports on placement and insurance activities. Financial and labor-market information, including the agricultural labor market. Revised and condensed with January 1943 issue.

COLORADO

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, COLORADO DIVISION.

Colorado Employment Service Activities. Monthly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Several tables giving detailed information on placements, by local office and industrial division.

Colorado Unemployment Compensation Activities. Monthly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables on claims and benefits, by local office and industrial division.

CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

Monthly Bulletin of the Connecticut Employment Security Division and U. S. Employment Service. Hartford. Printed.

Articles on the workings of the Division, and statistics of claims, benefits, and placements. Has excerpts from district office managers on The Situation in the State.

[Statistical Tables.] Monthly and weekly. 1 p. each. Prepared by Department of Research and Information.

Monthly statistical tables show: summary of local-office activities; local-office and interstate claims; appealed cases, time lapse between compensable week and date of check, benefit payments by size; and local-office registrations and placements. Weekly tables show operations by local offices and the central office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD.

Comparative Report of Office Activities in D. C. Employment Center, Including Activities of Compensation Claimants. Washington. Monthly.

Tables giving detailed information on employment service and compensation activities, including interstate claims. Has comparison with previous year.

GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Unemployment Compensation Review. Quarterly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Comprehensive statistical information, by central and local offices, on insurance operations, including comparison of benefits paid with contributions received, by industry group.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR GEORGIA.

Monthly Report of Local Office Placements.

A weekly report was also issued, the last issue received being that for the week ended July 31, 1942.

HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Activities. Honolulu. Quarterly.

Special articles and detailed information on compensation and placement operations. Evidently replaces *Trends and Totals*. First issue is for July-September 1942.

ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Illinois Labor Bulletin. Chicago. Monthly. Printed. Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research.

Employment, wages, cost of living, industrial accidents and injuries, and other information. Regularly includes a section contributed by the Division of Unemployment Compensation and the U. S. Employment Service, which reviews principal insurance and placement activities.

INDIANA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION.

Indiana Employment Review and U. C. Advisor. Indianapolis. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Statistics of employment and pay rolls, including comparison with previous periods, and articles directed chiefly to employers.

Monthly Summary. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Data on business trends, claims, benefits, and the status of the employment security fund.

News Letter. Indianapolis. Fortnightly.

A house organ which includes brief summaries of State compensation data.

[Tables.] Monthly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Subjects analyzed include: factory employment (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing); and analyses of benefit payments by amount, county, county and city, employment office and itinerant stops, major industry group and industry of applicant's last employer, and number of days elapsed between end of compensable week and date of payment.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR INDIANA.

[Tables.]

Included are tables on placements (semi-monthly and cumulative), general employment service activities by local office, and occupational groups of placements by office (monthly).

IOWA

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Iowa Employment Survey. Des Moines. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Statistics of employment (including a 5-year comparative table), accidents, and pay rolls; also a general summary of business conditions and comments from various types of firms.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, IOWA.

The Observer. Monthly.

Articles of professional interest, brief benefit statistical data, and news notes. Published for employees of the Commission.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE and EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

Iowa Employment Service Bulletin. Des Moines. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Bulletin, April 1943

Information on placement and benefit activities, with brief articles on the labor market, directed chiefly to employers. Last issue received, May 1942.

KANSAS

STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Monthly Summary—Employment Security Activities. Topeka. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Tables giving placement and benefit data for State, by local-office areas and by industries. In August 1942 the monthly table, *Preview of Employment Service and Benefit Activities*, and the *Weekly Summary of Employment Service and Benefit Activities* were discontinued.

KENTUCKY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Monthly Report to the Governor: A Financial and Statistical Summary of the Activities of the Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Commission. Frankfort.

Text, tables, and charts on unemployment compensation operations, including finance. Began publication in 1941.

MAINE

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR MAINE.

Joint Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Augusta. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Detailed statistics of unemployment compensation operations, with briefer data on local-office and State activities of the USES. Was formerly the *Activity Summary*.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Statistical Bulletin. Augusta. Monthly. 1 p.

Summarizes employment service activities, with data on benefit claims.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Employment and Earnings of Wage-Earners in Principal Fields of Employment in Massachusetts. Monthly. 4 pp. Prepared by Division of Statistics.

This Division also issues a 1-page *Monthly Survey—Miscellaneous Classes of Employment*.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE and DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Joint Quarterly Statistical Bulletin. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Text and tables showing insurance and placement activities by industry and local office. Also includes trust fund data, special statistical surveys, and articles of professional interest.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

Summary of Local Office Activities—Week Ending ———. 4 pp. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Data on insurance and placement operations, including comparison with previous week and year.

MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Michigan Labor and Industry. Lansing. Monthly. Printed. Edited by Division of Industrial Information and Reports.

Special articles on labor questions and tables on employment and pay-roll trends, hours and wages, cost of living, and compensable accidents. Began publication November 1941.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Michigan Employment Security Bulletin. Detroit. Monthly. Prepared by Research, Statistics and Planning Section.

Unemployment compensation activities, including data by local office. Employment service information discontinued with August 1942 issue, when the *Weekly Report on Selected Employment Security Activities*, published by the Commission, was also discontinued.

MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY.

Minnesota Employment Review. St. Paul. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Brief articles on employment security activities, and tables giving employment and pay rolls by industry and district. Regular summary data on placement activities, with information on claims and benefits.

MISSISSIPPI

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Jobs; Quarterly Bulletin of Mississippi Unemployment Compensation Commission. Printed. Prepared by Division of Research and Information.

Statistics and special articles on insurance and placement operations and on the employment situation in the State. Has tables of percentage change in employment and pay rolls of establishments covered by the State unemployment compensation law.

MISSOURI

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Monthly Bulletin. Jefferson City. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Detailed operating information on placement and benefit activities, including tables, charts, and textual interpretation.

MONTANA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Montana Unemployment Compensation Review. Helena. Monthly.

Issued for employees of the Commission; contains articles, news, reports from localities in the State, and a statistical summary of employment security activities.

NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Nebraska Employment Security Bulletin. Quarterly.

Tables, charts, and text on placement and compensation activities by local office and industry. Began September 1941 as monthly, changing to quarterly issue with the second quarter of 1942.

NEW JERSEY

MUNICIPAL AID ADMINISTRATION.

Report on Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments. Trenton. Monthly.

Detailed break-downs by State and for each county and municipality on a check-payment, dollar, and percentage basis, with cumulative data for the year.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR NEW JERSEY and UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Summary of Activities for New Jersey. Trenton. Monthly. Issued by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Tables and charts on insurance and placement operations by industry and local office.

NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Industrial Bulletin. Albany. Monthly. Printed.

A record of activities of the State Department of Labor. Regularly includes text, charts, and tables on employment, the operations of unemployment insurance, and the employment service. Data on pay rolls and earnings and on workmen's compensation are given monthly.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Employment Review. Albany and New York. Quarterly. Published by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Detailed analyses, with text, charts, and tables, of employment and unemployment, based on unemployment insurance tax and benefit records and special studies. Information for State and by area. Formerly monthly and quarterly, but published quarterly only beginning with the third quarter of 1942.

Operations; Placement and Unemployment Insurance. Albany and New York. Monthly. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

State data on placement activities, finance, benefits, tax and wage records, administration, and appeals. A second section gives regional, area, and local-office summaries.

Placement-Unemployment Insurance Bulletin. Albany. Bimonthly.

Special articles and brief notes published for the employees of the Division.

Unemployment Insurance Activities—New York State, Week Ending———. 6 pp.

Title changed from *Selected Activities of Local Employment and Insurance Offices* with August 1942 issue. At

that time the *Summary of Placement and Insurance Operations* was discontinued.

NORTH CAROLINA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

U. C. C. Quarterly. Raleigh. Printed.

Special articles on North Carolina industry, the unemployment compensation program, and related topics. Illustrated. Began publication with Summer 1942 issue, replacing *North Carolina Labor and Industry Information*, which was discontinued with the December 1941 issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Employment News. Raleigh. Weekly. 2 pp.

Notes on compensation and employment service activities, occasional concise statistics, local-office notes, and news notes for personnel.

OHIO

BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Compensator. Columbus. Monthly. Published by Department of Public Information.

Articles of professional interest and briefer notes. Issued for the employees of the Bureau.

[Tables.] Monthly.

Tabulations are currently received on the following topics: new claims received and benefit payments issued, by office; interstate claims and benefit payments, by State and by month; new and continued claims received, by office; new claims allowed or disallowed at initial determination; sample of benefit payments classified by size and type of payment; sample of weeks compensated and amount of benefit payments, by type and industrial group; weeks elapsed between end of compensable week and date of benefit payment.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN OHIO.

[Tables.] Monthly.

Subjects on which tables are currently received include: activities of local offices; summary of State activities, including placement and compensation; placements and applications reported, by office; persons registered for employment (active file), by county, and by occupational group (includes race and sex); placements reported, by type, office, occupational group, and industrial group.

OKLAHOMA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

Monthly Report of Commission Activities. Oklahoma City.

Tables on placement and benefit operations, by local office and industry. Only issue received, January 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Review. Harrisburg. Monthly. Printed.

Bulletin, April 1943

Articles on departmental activities, including placement and unemployment insurance data. Last issue received, April 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Unemployment Compensation Trends and Totals; A Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Harrisburg. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables, charts, and text, including local-office information on claims and benefits. Contains comparisons with other States on benefit operations, and special articles.

SOUTH CAROLINA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

News and Review. Monthly. Issued by Training Section.

Brief professional and news notes for staff members. Some issues have summary data on benefits and placements.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Monthly Summary of Local Office Activities. 1 p.

Received from March through June 1942.

SOUTH DAKOTA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Total Number of Initial and Compensable Claims Received and Disposed of in the Central Office; Classified by Employment Service Office. 2 to 4 times monthly. 1 p.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE and UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Local Office Activities. Monthly. 2 pp.

Last issue received, June 1942.

South Dakota Unemployment Compensation Comments; A Quarterly Informational Bulletin. Aberdeen. Prepared by Research and Statistics Division.

Special articles on employment security in the State, including legal and administrative developments and reports on insurance and placement operations. Began publication May 1940 and changed to a quarterly in 1942. Latest issue received, April-June 1942.

TENNESSEE

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR TENNESSEE.

Employment Security Operations Data. Weekly. 2 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Central-office operations of the Unemployment Compensation Division and local-office placement data. Replaced *Data Relating to Trends and Operations* beginning in 1942; latest issue received, July 23, 1942.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR TENNESSEE and UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION.

Tennessee Employment Review; Monthly Summary of Operations. Nashville. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables, charts, and brief text on placement and unemployment insurance activities.

UTAH

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Utah Employment Digest. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp. News and statistics relating to the State labor market and the activities of the employment service.

VERMONT

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR VERMONT.

Comparative Monthly Activity Report. 3 pp. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Data, by local office, on employment service activities and on claims and benefit payments, with cumulative figures and comparison with previous period.

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT.

Number and Amount of Warrants Written, by Local Office. Olympia. Monthly. 2 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Includes cumulative totals for calendar year and comparisons with previous periods. Last issue received, May 31, 1942.

WISCONSIN

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION and U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR WISCONSIN.

[Tables and Statistical Releases.] Prepared by Statistical Department.

Types of data currently or recently received include: activities of individual State employment service offices (monthly); statistics of Wisconsin manufacturing industries (monthly); and unemployment compensation claims filed (weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports).

WYOMING

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

Wyoming Progress. Casper. Irregular. Printed.

Pay-roll and wage statistics and brief articles for employers in the State and employees of the Commission. Only issue received, October 1, 1942.